ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,205—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels,	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th Oct.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5100	1000	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 1st November. | SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Singapore, 12th Dec., 1894, and s. s. Deo. Balduino, 14th November, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th November, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Octr. 17, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c, booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS. AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all the Continental Ports and Cities.

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HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

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CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 27th October, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 27th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 25th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 25th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 26th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th October, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the

MOST PERFECT CYCLES,

Manufactured by the

PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD,

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

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WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

		Cash.		Credit.
Per doz	Rs.	26 0	Rs.	29 0
Per gallon	"	12 4	"	13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

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Per doz	Rs.	28 0	Rs.	31 8
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		Cash.		Credit.
Per doz	Rs.	35 0	Rs.	39 0
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		Cash.		Credit.
Per doz	Rs.	26 0	Rs.	29 0
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A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

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FERRINTOSH WHISKY
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BEST & CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY IN INDIA.
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Rs. 27-0 per Dozen.

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FRIENDS in England should not be Forgotten at any Season of the year, much less at Christmastide.

What more Welcome Present could be thought of than a Hamper of

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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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	Per ½ Doz. Rs.	a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24	0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27	0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30	0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27	0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30	0
TROPICAL FLANNEL ......from	33	0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45	0
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AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 35,	Rs. 40,	Rs. 45	and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 30,	Rs. 45,	Rs. 50	and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 45,	Rs. 50,	Rs. 55	and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 60,	Rs. 85,	Rs. 95	and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 75,	Rs. 110,	Rs. 120	and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 85,	Rs. 120,	Rs. 130	and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—

Crystal Face	Rs. 500.
Hunting Case	Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—

Silver	From Rs. 70.
Gold	From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—

We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—

With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE MEDICINE FOR YOU

Which Positively Cures Dyspepsia and Constipation, removes Liver and Kidney Disorders, clears Skin and Regulates the Bowels, thereby keeping at bay the Human Foes, the Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder, IS (At Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12) FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL!

MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	*in Boxes of*	*25*	*with silver foil.Rs.*	*8*	*0*	*per box*
Primo de Rever	*"*	*25*	*"*	*6*	*8*	*"*
Regl. Antonio Lopez	*"*	*50*	*with ring*	*11*	*12*	*"*
Non Plus Ultra	*"*	*50*	*"*	*9*	*8*	*"*
Exquisitos	*"*	*50*	*"*	*7*	*8*	*"*
Princess as (small size)	*"*	*50*	*"*	*5*	*8*	*"*
Neuvo Habano Especial	*"*	*100*	*"*	*6*	*8*	*"*
Do. do. No. 1	*"*	*100*	*"*	*5*	*8*	*"*
Do. do. No. 2	*"*	*100*	*"*	*5*	*0*	*"*
Do. do. No. 3	*"*	*100*	*"*	*4*	*8*	*"*

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad-interim DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 10 per Share of Rs. 200 paid up and of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share of Rs. 150 paid up (equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum) is declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1894, and is payable on and after the 25th Instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose Names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 31st October, 1894, both Days inclusive.

By Order of Directors,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 15th October.

GREAT ECONOMY IN BRICK-BURNING

EFFECTED BY USING
BULL'S Improved Single Chimney Kilns.
Twenty-five per cent. of Fuel saved.
DAILY OUTTURN LARGELY INCREASED.
Labour and Trouble Reduced.
For Terms and Descriptive Pamphlet, apply to
GORDON, STEWART & Co.,
5 & 6, Hare-street, Calcutta.
An AGENT WANTED in the Bombay Presidency.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES AND PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

- Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
- Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
- Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
- Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
- Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
- Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
- Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
- Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
- Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 10th July, 1894.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all, including Government Servants. WOMEN are eligible as Subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives. For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 27th and 29th October, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 7th November, Tenders for the Supply of 500 Tons of MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS, for Delivery at the rate of 250 Tons per Month, commencing 15th Idem.

Tenderers to quote the Price per Ton of 50 Cubic Feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the Maximum percentage of Rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specifications of Shipments showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Moulmein.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th October, 1894.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી શીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પરેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 200 per Share (free of Income Tax), is declared for the year ending 31st August, 1894, payable to the Registered Shareholders, at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 25th October, 1894, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th October, 1894.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on the 31st October, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors and fix their Remuneration.
5TH.—To transact any other Business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th November to 19th November, 1894, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
J. S. KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.
by FLEMING, SHAW, & Co.,
His Attorneys.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1894.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JANARDHUN TRIMBUCK and HURRICHUNDER TRIMBUCK, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have Contracted to SELL the Property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said premises either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned, at his House, No. 136, Cavel Street, outside the Fort, Bombay, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand, and the Same, if any will be considered as Waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the South side of Sonapoor Lane, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 181 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of house assessment under Street No. 14 and 16, under ward No. 3467, and bounded on the East partly by the property of the late Raghoba Bhagirath and partly by the property of the late Pandoorung Raghoba, on the West by the property of Motlibai, widow of the late Byramjee Wadia, on the North by the Sonapoor Lane, aforesaid, and on the South by the property of the late Pandoorung, which said hereditaments and premises are now, and for some time past have been, in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.—Dated this 24th Day of October, 1894.

PANDHARINATH SADASIVJI,
Purchaser.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ANANDRAO NARAYAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has Contracted to SELL the hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said premises either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 89, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand, and the same, if any, will be considered as Waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land, admeasuring (15,666) Fifteen Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty-six square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Chunam Kiln Road, and Khetwady Main Road, Girgaum, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 75, New No. 13572, New Survey No. 7386, and Municipal Ward No. 1898 (1), Street No. (1), and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Kamaldin Abdulla, partly by the property of Mahomedally Temooljee, partly by the property of Khandujee Ranoojee, and partly by the property of Gopaldas Madhowdas, on or towards the South by the Khetwady Main Road, on or towards the West by the Chunam Kiln Road, and on or towards the East by the property of the late Sirdar Padamjee Pestonjee.—Dated this 24th Day of October, 1894.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attornies.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Mr. F. Yorke Smith's Valuable Household Furniture, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, will be continued TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, October 25, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their Office, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., by order of the Receiver in Suit No. 522, of 1894, the Shop and Confectionery Business carried on in the Sardar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, in the name and style of Messrs. Pearse and Co., as a going Concern, and also in a separate lot the Bakery at present carried on by the same firm, at Marine Cross Lane, with machinery, ovens, carts, &c.

Intending purchasers can see the property at the premises on application.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

IMPORTANT FOR LANDLORDS, CONTRACTORS, WAREHOUSE BUILDERS, MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES AND OTHERS requiring good, sound building materials.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE MARKET BUILDINGS AT BHOOLESHWAR.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Undersigned will sell for removal, by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th November, at 4 p.m., the whole of the market building, measuring about 89 feet in length and 58 feet in breadth, to make room for the new building.

The sale will be held at the Market premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, October 25, 1894.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WHISKIES

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE."

CUTLER, PALMER'S
"HEART BOTTLE."

Much noxious spirit is vended in this country in pegs showing the retailers very large profits. The spirits in these patented bottles are guaranteed pure and matured, and if insisted on will be supplied

BY ALL RETAILERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNES
SHIPPED BY
MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,

Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.

(ESTABLISHED 1743.)

DRY IMPERIAL,

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ....Rs. 73
Per case of 2 doz. Pints............... ,, 77

USED AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.
This Wine is supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ....Rs. 50
Per case of 2 doz. Pints .... ,, 54

Fresh Consignments of the above to hand.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

RETAIL AGENTS :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
33, Hummum Street, Bombay.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about myr illness. I loveyou very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijidn, speaks for itself. For three months he had bear almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

"Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England,' are engraved on the Goverment stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed...... £8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered,

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
,, ,,	1885	,,	966,107
,, ,,	1887	,,	968,043
,, ,,	1892	,,	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to .... £ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds.................... ,, 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	,, 5,763,091
1892	,, 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	8,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month including horse-keeper Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. [illegible] Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing [illegible] is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS.—Indispensable during the Monsoon. May be had of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpennyworth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
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"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
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"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
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"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
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"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37*s.* per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32*s.* 6*d.* per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15. Dorset-street, London, E.C.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1894.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the wordss "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthles, imitations frequently put forward by unscrupuleus vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES
FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
And 31, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for	Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do.	Twelve Months	4½ per cent. ,,
Do.	Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. ,,

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India	Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	,, ⅛th ,,
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	,, ⅛th ,,

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H CHALMERS,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 19a, High Holborn, LONDON.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE : 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 75 10	10. p.c.	166 xd 115 xd 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	240
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,120
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	7	135
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	195
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,250
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	106½
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,245
French	300	500	500	25	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	499
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	105
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	355
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	215xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	125	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	470
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	615
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16 12	200 200
Volkart	...	1,000	100	70	1,050
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	15	550
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	40
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	710
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,370
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	10	600xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	355
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,185
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	365
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,235
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	550
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	5	140xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	920
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	675xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	100	2,800
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,750
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	146½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,050
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	420
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,325
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,410xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	525
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	330 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	113
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,050
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,475
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	265
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000		10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	325
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500		100	Nil	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	123
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	469
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	75
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	1	23

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-12½	
Gold Leaf	„	28-7	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	„	28-6	„
Do. do. new	„	28-4	„
Australia bar Gold	„	28-7	
Bombay bar Gold	„	28-6	
Sovereigns	„	18-2	
Do. Drazons	„	18-0	
Silver 7	„	93-3	
Do. 17½	„	93-5	
Carolas	„	205-0	
Mexican	„	197-0	
Five-Franc Pieces	„	300-0	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Presidency Mills Company, Marine Street, 3 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Baroda and Mohammadi left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Hispania entered, and the steamer City of Agra left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Canton, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Saturday, the 27th instant.

THEFT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—Mr. S. Rebsch, Executive Engineer, Presidency, has reported to the police the theft of twelve oldrops, of the aggregate value of Rs. 12, from the doors of the syces' quarters, at Government House, Malabar Point, on the 14th instant. About one hundred and ten men have been at work at Government House since the 10th ultimo.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be played by the Band of St. Mary's College, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45 this evening :—

March ....All Men on Board........E. Werner.
Overture ......Lustspiel ....Keler-Bela.
Valse...........The Maid of the Mill ..Lidell.
Selection ....Lucia di Lammermoor..Donizetti.
Mazurka.......Dark Eye ....Fahrbach.
Galop ....Good Luck ....
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CAPTURE OF A THIEF.—On the 8th instant, Clubruse Gueseppe, a cook, on board the steamer Bermuda, reported to Inspector Lee Smith, of the Prince's and Victoria Dock Police, that he had either missed his silver watch, or had it stolen on board the steamer Raffaele Rubattino, from which ship he had just been transferred. The steamer Bermuda sailed on the same day, and the matter dropped. On Tuesday last, a man, named Joseph Visenti, was attempting to dispose of a silver watch, answering to the description given by the cook of the Bermuda, at Thana, when a policeman arrested him, and upon an inquiry, finding that the watch had been stolen by him at Bombay, brought the man here, and handed him over to the custody of the local police.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—About a quarter past two o'clock, yesterday morning, the roof of a two-storeyed house, belonging to a woman, named Chandbee, and situated at Oondria Street, Byculla, suddenly collapsed, injuring one of the tenants, named Ashabee, who was at the time sleeping in a room just below where the roof gave way. Ashabee was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that she was slightly injured about the legs by the fall of some tiles, and, after being treated, was allowed to go home. There were two other tenants in the same room, but they escaped unhurt.—On Tuesday morning, a cocoanut tree, at Dammer Lane, was blown down by the gust of the wind. The tree in its fall came upon the roof of a house belonging to Vinayak Ramchander, at that locality, damaging the roof to a small extent.

CONVICTION OF A DISHONEST POSTAL PEON.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case, in which Bheeva Ragoo, a postal delivery peon, stood charged, at the instance of Acting Superintendent Butterfield, with criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of two registered letters, Nos. 122 and 99, the one containing the right halves of twenty currency notes for Rs 1,000 each, and the other containing the left half of a currency note for Rs. 100, and left halves of twenty currency notes for Rs. 50 each. Mr. Nicholson, the acting Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. The facts of the case have already been published in these columns. The magistrate convicted the accused on two charges of theft, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of rigorous imprisonment for three years.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—About a quarter to 7 o'clock yesterday morning the dead body of a Mahomedan, apparently aged about fifty years, was found floating on the surface of the storm water channel of the Love Grove Pumping Station at Worlee. The body, which was in an advanced state of decomposition, was removed to the morgue by the police. Buttakee was beaten throughout the town, and about 1-30 p.m., a Mahomedan woman, named Halima, on receiving the information went to the morgue and identified the body as that of her husband Jaffer Shaik Ebrahim, a native musician, residing with her at New Cazee Street. From the statement of the woman it appears that deceased had been out of mind for the last six weeks. However he was not violent, and never intended self-destruction. On Sunday he left home telling his wife that he was going to a mosque to offer prayers, but he did not return. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest at the morgue last evening, when a verdict of suicide was recorded.

DEATH IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On the arrival of the mail train at the Dadar station yesterday morning, a young Mahomedan, named Haji Ebrahim Haji Tayab Gunny, aged about twenty years, carrying on business in hides with his father in Bombay, was found dead in a third class compartment. The body was brought to Bombay, and upon inquiry it was ascertained that the deceased had been for some time past suffering from illness, and had been under the treatment of Dr. Godinho. About five weeks ago, the father, under the medical advice, sent the deceased to Deesa for the benefit of his health. On the 21st instant, the father received a telegram from the deceased stating that he was dangerously ill. The father wired from Bombay, asking him to return here, and the deceased accordingly left Ahmedabad on Monday, by the mail train. On the train arriving at Dadar he was found dead. Dr. Godinho certified that the death was due to natural causes. The circumstances of the death were reported to the coroner, who ordered the body to be disposed of without holding an inquest.

A BHATIA'S CHARITIES.—A correspondent, writing from Sidhpur, on the 19th instant, says :—Sheth Vithaldas Damoder Thakersi, while going on pilgrimage to North India with the members of his family, visited this place, on Wednesday last. Mr. Vithaldas is a member of the firm of Messrs. Thakersi Mulji and Co. The Sheth came to this town to perform some religious rites, and was here only for two days. During his short stay, he visited the Sarkari Gujarati and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, where he presented to all the students, books, large pieces of cloth, and sweetmeat. The students of the girls' school were all invited to the house, where he had put up for the time, and they were all given slates, books, and sweetmeats. The students attending the Sanskrit pathshala here also were given *dakshanas* and sweetmeats, and a decent sum was paid by the Sheth in the pathshala maintenance fund. On Thursday evening, a *Brahmasabha* was held at his place, when all the pandits in Sidhpur were present. They carried on discussions on subjects of religious importance for a long time, and recited Vedic hymns, and Pandit Krishnadutt, of Muttra, entertained the assembly with a long discourse, on "Atma." Garlands of flowers were then presented to the pandits, who, after receiving good *dakshanas* from Mr. Vithaldas, went away late at night wishing happiness to the Sheth and his family. The people here are mostly poor, and are greatly in need of help, and the Sheth has, by his acts of beneficence, laid them under deep obligation.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending October 16, as compared with the statement of October 9, 1894 :—

LIABILITIES.	October 9. Rs.	A.	P.	October 16. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	61,00,000	0	0	61,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,07,03,301	7	11	1,86,06,509	15	8
Other Deposits, &c.	4,11,71,995	13	1	4,79,79,489	1	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,34,117	14	5	4,93,920	11	1
Sundries	23,31,374	12	3	23,87,029	10	2
Rs.	9,07,40,789	15	8	9,55,66,949	6	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	96,56,666	0	0	91,24,088	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	79,85,647	4	0	79,68,987	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	79,67,716	12	2	79,96,512	12	3
Credits on do.	1,11,70,102	7	8	1,09,44,828	10	10
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,94,23,700	13	6	2,03,13,124	13	10
Balances with other Banks	3,73,126	1	4	3,69,217	4	5
Bullion	1,051	10	4	1,051	10	4
Dead Stock	12,92,312	15	5	12,90,249	4	0
Stamps	10,477	13	9	10,128	6	0
Sundries	15,24,670	13	2	14,73,907	9	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,33,70,702	9	8	1,89,98,608	4	6
Do. at Branches	1,79,64,614	10	8	1,70,76,245	6	7
Rs.	9,07,40,789	15	8	9,55,66,949	6	3

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. G. W. ROUGHTON, Chairman, presided at the regular weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, and the other members present were:—Messrs. R. H. Vincent, S. Rebsch, Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. J. U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. Harkissondas Narotumdas, and K. M. Shroff.

STABLING AND BIGARI ACCOMMODATION.

The Committee considered a letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner on the subject of stabling and bigari accommodation for the Health Department.

The Commissioner said in his letter of 18th inst. that he had to bring to the notice of the Committee what most of the members were aware of a serious nuisance caused by night-soil and scavenging carts standing in the streets in Kamathipura, especially on the ground outside Municipal stables opposite a temple. There is also a cutcha stable built by the Health Department, and covered with jowlies on the side of the public street, the removal of which has been for some time under consideration. As this stable has no plinth and is over-crowded with animals, and as there is not room enough for carts inside, and as it is next to a night-soil depot and an incinerator, the working of which is interfered with, its removal is necessary as soon as possible. The removal of this nuisance from carts in the streets and the better stabling of the bullocks of the night Branch can only be effected by obtaining more stable room, and this has been under contemplation for some time. It is also necessary to provide house room for 257 cart-drivers of night branch, who have not been able since the riots to obtain satisfactory accommodation, and who have complained again and again and begged that rooms should be obtained for them by the Municipality. We have not been able as yet to find a convenient place for them, as it must be close to the stable. The nuisance from the carts in the streets can be removed and the want of accommodation for cart-drivers and also a number of bigaries can, I think, now be met by renting a large piece of ground, at Bellasis Road and Cursetji Suklaji Street, on which are many buildings used as stables, lately occupied as a livery stable by Mr. Oomer Jamal. The property belongs to H. H. Aga Khan, and consists of about 13,975 square yards. We are at present so pressed for room in the Kamathipura stable that it has been necessary to hire an additional stable for Rs. 50 a month ; but this gives only a little relief and cannot be recommended. The agent of H. H. Aga Khan was requested to state the terms on which the ground could be leased to the Municipality, to which he has replied that he would let the place at a monthly rental of Rs. 525, exclusive of water-tax and expenses for repairs. I would recommend, if the agent consents to take Rs. 500 a month, that the ground be leased on the abovementioned conditions for a term of two years. At present accommodation is urgently required by the Health Department for 230 pairs of bullocks, 130 carts, and 1,048 halalkhors, bigaries and cart-drivers, and I consider that the ground referred to is very suitable to accommodate them all. If the ground is leased by the Municipality the saving of rent would be Rs. 439 per month, or Rs. 5,268 per annum, as follows :—Rent for chawls at Kamathipura, Rs. 389 ; rent for stable, Rs. 50 ; chawl now proposed to be hired for night-soil, cart-drivers, and bigaries, Rs. 350, stable for bullocks, which will have to be removed in case the incinerator at Kamathipura is improved, Rs. 150 —total, Rs. 939. Deduct the rent to be paid to H. H. Aga Khan, Rs. 500 ; net saving Rs. 439. If the opportunity of leasing this ground is lost, we will not be able to get the property again, as there is now a proposal to erect a foundry on it. I have, therefore, to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to my entering into lease for this ground."

Mr. Rebsch said he did not think the stabling and bigari accommodation ought to be on the main road at all, one of the largest of their roads, especially as they had got a large area of their own land not far off.

Dr. Cowasjee said they would have no financial provision to make.

The Acting Commissioner said as to the situation, that it would be just the same as their stables at Boree Bunder.

Dr. Cowasjee : And near the Crawford Market.

Mr. Shroff said it would be better to look to the surrounding localities, and see which was the best.

Mr. Vincent said that, if they let slip this opportunity of getting hold of the land the Commissioner recommended, they might not get any at all.

It was then resolved that a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Rebsch, Mr. Shroff, Mr. Vincent, and Dr. Bhalchandra, be appointed to inspect the premises, and report on the matter of the Acting Commissioner's letter.

THE DRAINAGE OF SOPARI BAUG ROAD, PAREL.

The next subject was a letter from the Acting Commissioner on the subject of the drainage of Sopari Baug Road, Parel, which was noticed in our yesterday's issue.

Mr. Javerilal proposed that the matter be referred to the House Connections Committee.

Dr. Cowasjee said Parel was clamouring about the drainage, and the matter should be expedited as much as possible.

Mr. Javerilal said the great difficulty in connection with the work of the Committee was to get the attendance of members. They would soon get through the work if members could be induced to attend.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the proposition.

It was resolved that the Commissioner's letter be referred to the House Connections Committee with a request to favour the Standing Committee with their opinion as to which of the two proposals should be adopted, if either.

GRANT OF A PERSONAL ALLOWANCE.

The Committee next considered a letter, dated 18th instant, from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, requesting sanction to the grant of a personal allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem to Mr. Jamsetji Dossabhai Karani, surveyor, Drainage Department, for supervising the work of filling in and draining the compound of the Small-pox Hospital, for a period of five months, in addition to his own duties, from 28th September last. The amount to be debited to the contingent provision for the work.

Mr. Rebsch asked why the surveyor should be paid extra allowances.

Dr. Cowasjee said the man would have to do additional work, and he was entitled to extra allowance. If they employed another man for the work, he would have to be paid Rs. 50 a month.

Dr. Bhalchandra said the man was bound to work for the Municipality during office hours ; and it would be a wrong principle to pay him extra.

Mr. Javerilal said the man was bound to give all his time from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. to municipal work ; and that it would be a waste of money to pay him extra.

Dr. Viegas was against the principal of making extra allowances.

The Acting Commissioner said there would be extra work and extra responsibility.

After some further discussion, the matter was postponed for a week to enable the Commissioner to furnish data.

APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF LAW COSTS.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, according to notice, moved that the acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee of the approximate amount of law costs, both of the plaintiff and defendant, in the suit of Hirji Hunsraj vs. the Municipality.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the proposition, remarking that the law business was not satisfactorily performed, and that they must see how their money went.

The Chairman said it was extremely unlikely they would get even an approximate estimate of costs of both sides.

After some discussion, only two members voted for the proposition, which was lost.

WATER DURING THE DIWALEE.

Dr. Cowasjee recommended the Commissioner to make arrangements for an abundant supply of water to be provided during the ensuing Diwalee holidays. The Hindus required water early in the morning during these holidays. He had no doubt the Commissioner would see to it that they did not get an intermittent supply as at present, but a continuous one and at high pressure during the holidays.

Mr. Vincent said a good supply proved useful during these holidays in cases of fire, which generally broke out.

The Commissioner assented to make the best arrangements he could for the purpose.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·694
Temperature of the Air	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·883
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud [illegible]	8·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. [illegible]	[illegible]
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m [illegible]	[illegible]
General Directions of wind*	[illegible]
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	[illegible]
Fall of Rain	[illegible]
Total fall during month	[illegible]
„ „ year	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of t [illegible]	[illegible]

*From midnight to m [illegible]

THE KALBADEVI GIRLS' SCHOOL PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

PRIZES were distributed to the successful pupils of the Kalbadevi Girls' School, on Tuesday afternoon, at Javer Baugh. This is one of the Municipal schools under the administration of the Joint Schools Committee, at whose invitation a large gathering of Hindu of both sexes, together with a few Parsee ladies and gentlemen, were present. The chair was occupied by Mr. Abdulla M. Dharmsey, who is one of the members of the Schools Committee. It speaks for the increasing interest taken in the progress of female education that the prizes offered by the committee were largely supplemented by the gifts of a number of Hindu gentlemen. Besides the prizes, which consisted mostly of books and wearing apparel, there were displayed on table some lovely specimens of Kindergarten articles worked by the school children.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of the school report, which was a year's record of very satisfactory progress. The Inspector's report was favourable, and there had been a large increase in the number of pupils, from 115 last year to 154 at present. The subscription to the prize-fund had amounted to Rs. 140, besides a present of Rs. 40 worth of books, and the donors were heartily thanked in the report.

At the Chairman's request, the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Rashidbanoo Muncheershaw N. Ranina.

The Chairman then made an instructive and interesting speech, giving a general review of the administration of the Joint Schools Committee. He said that there appeared to be a misapprehension in some quarters as to the work done by the Committee, and he was glad of the opportunity afforded to him of setting it right. There seemed to be a disposition to fasten on, and make the most of the solitary fact that out of more than six thousand children attending the Municipal Schools, there had been a decrease of about 200 pupils as compared with the number reached during the previous year. Apart from fluctuations arising from ordinary causes, there was one valid and sufficient reason for the small decrease. The riots of last year had seriously affected the attendance in most of the Commitees' schools. In some schools the pupils were reduced by one-half, and it took several months before the number again reached the normal standard. (Hear, hear.) He was sure the meeting would be glad to hear that since the last year, there had been a general rise in the number of pupils attending the Municipal schools. He had just been informed by one of the Committee's Inspectors that on the Gujerathi side alone there had been an increase of from 300 to 400 pupils, and he had further learnt that there had also been a corresponding increase in the Marathi branch of the department. (Applause.) During the five years' administration of the Committee, the Municipal contribution had risen, in round figures, from Rs. 39,000 to Rs. 59,000. The increases had been asked for, from time to time, by the committee after a careful and mature consideration as to the wants of the schools and the means for improving their condition, and the expenditure had borne good fruit in various directions. In the first place, many of the school-houses were found to be so unsatisfactory, and the accommodation was so insufficient, and the schools were so illequipped, that the first call of the Joint Schools Committee was not to cram the crowded classes with more children, but to provide for them more healthy houses, better accommodation, and sufficient furniture and other appliances. In spite of the difficulties to be encountered in finding suitable school buildings in convenient localities, the Committee had secured better accommodation for several of their schools. This, of course, involved a larger expenditure on account of rent, which he did not think any sensible man would grudge. (Applause.) The Committee had further been spending annually about Rs. 5,000 more than was done before for the encouragement of private enterprise in the shape of "Grant-in-aid." They had further been doing all they can to induce "trained" teachers, especially trained female teachers, to take service under the committee, and the increased expenditure which must be incurred on this score for improving the general quality of the instruction imparted in the schools must be regarded as being devoted to a very good purpose. (Hear, hear.) The Committee, however, recognized fully that much yet remained to be accomplished—and much could be accomplished with sufficient means at their command—for the improvement and extension of primary education in Bombay. They had been proceeding gradually along the path of reform, and it would be absurd to expect them to revolutionize a system at one sweep. They were aware that female education was still in its very infancy and in an extremely backward state. It was deplorable that only one out of ten girls in this city could read and write. He, however, thought the mass of the people was awakening, though very slowly, to the importance of female education, and there were some pleasing signs around them of its advancement. It was a standing complaint that parents withdrew their daughters very early from school ; but he was glad to observe that in the school, of which the prize-distribution they had assembled to witness that day, there were now a few girls of sixteen and were eighteen still receiving education. (Applause.) This was the result not only of the general progress of enlightenment, but of the interest which the head-mistress of the school, who was a teacher of great zeal and experience, took in the welfare and progress of her pupils. Thanking the donors for the prizes given by them, Mr. Dharamsey referred to a present of Rs. 500 made last year by Mr. Mundlik, executor of the late Mr. Rebatzek's estate for awarding prizes to meritorious students in the Municipal schools, and said that well-to-do natives could not better apply a portion of their riches than towards the founding of prizes and scholarships for the encouragement of elementary education. He concluded by announcing that Bai Rasidbanoo had given him a sum of Rs. 10 for the distribution of sweetmeats among the children.

Mr. Darashaw R. Chichgar, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, referred with pleasure to the interest he was taking in civic affairs, and more particularly in the educational welfare of the natives. The speaker thought that the lucid explanation given by the Chairman of the very satisfactory work done by the committee would go to clear up misapprehensions which, after what had been stated, ought no longer to exist. Mr. Chichgar also proposed thanks to Bai Rashidbanoo for kindly distributing the prizes.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Shewjee Dharmajee and supported by Mr. Purshotamdas Bhagwandas, was cordially carried.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE COOUM AND THE WATER-SUPPLY.

THE residents of Madras will be glad to hear that Government has at last made up its mind with regard to Mr. Cousins's schemes for improving the sanitation of this city. The order which it has passed on the subject will shortly be made public, and meanwhile a few general particulars with regard to its scope will be interesting to many of our readers. Government has shelved the drainage scheme for the present, and has determined to carry out first of all the schemes for improving the Cooum and the water-supply. Presumably it has been influenced in this decision by the great cost of the drainage project, estimated to amount to 80 lakhs, whereas the Cooum and water-supply projects are estimated to amount to 30 lakhs only,—5 lakhs for the former and 25 lakhs for the latter. The improvement of the Cooum is, we understand, to be effected mainly on the lines laid down by Mr. Cousins : that is to say, the chief object aimed at will be to keep up a constant circulation of water in the bed of the river. To attain this the tidal canal recommended by Mr. Cousins will be constructed leading from the Harbour round the northern and western outskirts of Black Town into the Cooum, and presumably the six steel syphons, also recommended by him, will be laid across the Cooum bar. By these two arrangements, it is calculated by Mr. Cousins, a daily discharge and displacement of 24,000,000 gallons of water could be effected. A *sine qua non* of the Cooum project is, of course, the complete exclusion of sewage from the river. With regard to the water supply it may be remembered that Mr. Cousins's scheme involves bringing the unfiltered water by a masonry conduit through a line of country somewhat different to that at present pursued by the open channel from the Red Hills reaching a spot near the Lunatic Asylum, where it would be filtered and then lifted to a water tower 61·7 feet above mean sea level, and under this head be distributed as now in the city. This scheme has met with a considerable amount of criticism, and it may possibly have been deterred in some essential aspects by Government. An indispensable preliminary step to its commencement is a thorough hydraulic survey of the city, and this, we understand, Government intends undertaking without delay. For carrying out both the works an engineer must be specially appointed, and it is the intention of Government to appoint an officer at once. With regard to the financing of the schemes no particulars have reached us yet.—*Madras Mail.*

THERMOMETER READINGS.

[illegible] NIGHT, OCTOBER 23.

[illegible] — — .. — — — 78·4

[illegible] OBER 24.

[illegible] ... — — 76·9
[illegible] — — — 79·5
[illegible] — — — 83·2
[illegible] — — — 79·7

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas, the chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report was taken as read :—

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the 12 months ending 30th June 1894. Although your directors are glad to report that the net income has been satisfactory, viz: Rs. 52,303-9-9, yet had not the crop at Berar and Gujrat, where the company's presses are situated, proved short, the result would have been still better, for the total number of bales pressed at Bhavnaggar and Mahuva were 88,338 and 16,678 against 1,50,782 and 39,002 bales respectively pressed last year. The directors regret to state that competition is going on with unabated vigour and presses are being established where they are not required. In Sind presses are springing everywhere, a press is in course of erection at Okara and another is being put up at Karachi by Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and the directors have reason to believe that presses will be gradually put up in nearly all the interior cotton districts of Sind, therefore our prospects are not so cheerful for our presses at Karachi. We beg to state that at Bhavnagar a new press has been added during the last year by other merchants. At Mahuva, only two years ago a new press was erected, and those interested in that press are putting another press at Amrelli, which, to say correctly, is tantamount to an additional one at Mahuva, for the cotton from Amrelli will be stopped going to Mahuva. From previous reports the shareholders must have observed that the directors, apprehending competition, have been taking steps to put the company's presses in efficient order. Last year they had removed one old press and put in its place a Nasmyth and Wilson's half-press at Karachi ; this year a similar one has been removed and another new half-press which has been ordered and will arrive at Karachi within a week, will be substituted for the old one, so that at Karachi the whole plant has been renovated, and we have now two half-presses and finisher all new. A new boiler for Bhavnagar has been ordered and will arrive in about a fortnight. A large godown for storing cotton, wool, &c., at Karachi being necessary, has been ordered to be built, and to meet the cost of these renovations a sum of Rs. 22,273-14-10 has been set aside to the depreciation fund account less the amount realised from the sale of the old press. The shareholders will be glad to learn that Messrs. Volkart Brothers have been appointed agents at Karachi, which circumstance imparts additional strength to the company, as your company will have the whole share of their large business. Under the above circumstances, your directors have ceased to work jointly with Messrs. Sundarrow Rughunath & Co., with whom they had worked with great cordiality for a number of years. The crop prospects up to date are very encouraging, and if nothing unforeseen happens, your directors hope to lay before you a favourable report when we next meet. From the balance of Rs. 20,233-11-6, your directors beg to recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 90 per share and Rs. 300 to be paid as bonus to the company's employes, leaving Rs. 133-11-6 to be carried forward to next year's account. Two of your directors, Messrs. Hormusjee Bajonjee Dantra and Dayabhoy Tapidass retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint two auditors and fix their remuneration. The company's properties at Karachi, Bhavnagar, Mahuva and Karanja have been insured for Rs. 2,10,000, the engines and boilers have not been insured.

The report and the audited balance sheet made up to 30th June 1894, were adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 90 per share was declared payable. Messrs. Hormusji Bejonji Dantra and Dayabhoy Tapidas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Pallonji Framji Mehta and Burjorji H. Dantra were re-appointed auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. A vote of thanks to the directors, secretaries and treasurers, for the manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the company, during the past year, was also passed. The customary compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

THE SINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS.

Mr. Vanravandas Purshotumdas presided at the 23rd annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Sinde and Punjaub Cotton Press Company, Limited, held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

The following report was presented at the meeting :—

"The directors now beg to lay before the shareholders their 23rd annual report, together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st August 1894. During the year under report, the company's presses at Karachi have made a net profit of Rs. 38,667-10-8, including Rs. 86-3-3 brought forward from the last year's account, which amount of profit the directors now purpose to divide as under :—To the payment of a dividend of Rs. 200 per share absorbing Rs. 20,000-0-0 ; to amount set aside for equalisation of dividends Rs. 17,000-0-0 ; to bonus to employes Rs. 1,500-0-0 ; to balance to next year's account Rs. 167-10-8 ; total Rs. 38,667-10-8. Mr. Goculdas Narranji retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix his remuneration."

On the motion of the Chairman the above report was adopted and resolutions were carried in conformity therewith. The usual vote of thanks concluded the proceeding.

DARING THEFT OF VALUABLES AT H. M.'S. COMMON JAIL.

NURSAPA ERAPA, the apothecarry of her Majesty's Common Jail, residing in a one-storeyed house, on the Civil side of the Jail, reported to the police, on Tuesday night, that, about half-past 6 o'clock in the evening, he left the house, and went to Cammatteepoora, leaving at home his wife, four children, and a Ghattee female cook. On his return, at about 8 p.m., he had his dinner and went upstairs into a sleeping room with his family. Shortly afterwards complainant observed the lock on his large wooden box missing, and on examination, discovered that gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 2,296, which were kept in eight small wooden boxes, inside the large box, had been abstracted. Complainant's wife informed him that, about 7 p.m., she saw a woman standing near a hanging lamp in the centre of a room on the ground floor. Mrs. Erapa called out to her from the cook-room, but the female left the premises without replying. Her suspicion having been aroused, she immediately sent her female cook to ask the peon on duty at the gate who the woman was, but before the servant could reach the gate, the suspected woman had left the premises, and could not be found. The police suspect a Hindu female, named Rai Kore Narayen, a Lingayatwadi by caste, aged about forty years, pitted with small-pox on the face, about four feet nine inches in height, and an inhabitant of Kalgaum village, in Karrat Taluka, Zilla Satara, who had been transported for ten years for theft, and sent to the Common Jail from the Thana Jail, after serving out seven years there. The woman was acquainted with complainant's wife and family during the imprisonment in the jail. She was in the habit of visiting complainant's wife and family in their house, which adjoined the cell in which she was a prisoner, and she had seen complainant's wife wearing the ornaments, and also knew where they were kept. She was discharged from jail on the 1st February last, and it has been ascertained that she took up her residence in the 6th Lane Khetwady, after her release. The woman was seen only about four or five days ago at Khetwady, by a native official of the criminal side. Inspectors George and Roshan Alli were deputed to Khetwady to make inquiry about the woman, and they are at present investigating the matter. Telegrams were also sent to various stations on the railway lines, and searching inquiries are being instituted.

AN old acquaintance, Mr. H. H. Champion, is to the fore just now in Victoria. He has been to see "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and has written an article in a Melbourne paper, in which he suggests that "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" should be made a political test question. Every member of the Assembly, he thinks, might be asked, "Do you think 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' is conducive to the improvement of morals?" and those who replied in the negative would be "opponents of the true enfranchisement of women." A local scribe suggests as a better test the question, "Do you think Mr. Champion ought to be at large?"

LORD SWANSEA, who is interested in mining concerns, while in Montreal lately, on his way to Sudbury and thence to British Columbia, had to submit to the inevitable interviewer. He said to one reporter, who asked him about the business-part of his visit:—"I am going out to look after the Sudbury nickel mines. I am chairman of a company between the mines in New Caledonia and those in Canada. Our mines have not been worked very much of late, but our turn-out has been, on the whole, very satisfactory. The pleasure part of my trip is to get some fishing. I am going on to Vancouver, and I hope to enjoy some good sport there."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES.

The *Indian Spectator* says : One very welcome announcement was made by Lord Harris in his speeches at Hubli and Bijapur. Government were carefully considering, said he, the subject of an extension of Medical relief in the mofussil. No new grants are promised, but by an economical redistribution of the existing funds, new dispensaries are to be opened at places where they do not exist now, and medical relief is thus to be brought closer to the homes of the poor. His Excellency also hopes to set on foot a system of travelling dispensaries, bringing medical advice nearer to the homes of the agriculturists. We wonder how this latter undertaking is to be achieved without additional grants. Any how, if the innovation promised is accomplished by his Lordship, it will be one for which his administration will long be remembered.

THE QUESTION OF STREET MUSIC.

The *Gujerati* discourses : Lord Harris seems to have misunderstood the critics of Government who have blamed it for not enunciating a general policy with regard to the settlement of the music question. Every one knows that customs vary, and that a decision which is applicable to one district may not be applicable to another. But Government have not been asked to lay down one principle, and apply it in a hard-and-fast manner to the whole Presidency, regardless of local circumstances. His Excellency declared at Ahmednuggar that customs must be ascertained before they can be recognised. Here is a tacit admission of a general principle which is unexceptional. It is not fair to exaggerate the difficulties regarding the ascertainment of customs, because almost every week civil courts decide questions of customs and we decline to believe Government have not competent officers to do what Sub-Judges are able to do in a satisfactory manner. The fact of the matter is that Government have quietly slept over the whole matter and done scarcely anything to settle the question with a genuine desire to put an end to racial dissensions.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks : We do not know if the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company glories in the supreme indifference which it always shows to the comfort and convenience of its passengers and other customers. We have had too many instances of this of late. Whilst its new station at Byculla was under construction, it stopped booking any goods at the old or the new station. It did not consult the convenience of the large population of Mazagon and vicinity when it finally demolished its old station at Byculla. It required more than a couple of years to induce it to commence building a small station, near the old site, and an year more to complete it. The new station has been open for traffic for a year now, but there are no arrangements for booking goods there. The latest complaint against the company has arisen out of its new time-table, under which no through trains stop at Mazagon, Thanna and other places, causing an immense inconvenience to the day-passengers. These have been complaining for the last three weeks, but yet to no purpose. Under the new time-table again, those who wish to see friends off by the through trains cannot obtain admission to the platforms, unless they buy mail train tickets to Byculla or Kallyan, as the through trains do not stop at other stations, and the company has not yet adopted platform tickets. All this is in keeping with a variety of other long-standing grievances, as regards the general management of the company.

THE SEVENTH PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states : The Seventh Provincial Conference, so the honorary secretaries inform us, will be held in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute on the 2nd proximo, and the two following days. We are further informed that the assemblage will be presided over by our distinguished citizen, the Hon'ble Mr. J. U. Yajnik. Considering the many important topics suggested for consideration, we think a better and happier selection of the chairman could not have been made. For Mr. Javerilal is one of the handful of the leading men of this Presidency who has made provincial finance and provincal land revenue and survey assessments the subject of his special study for years past. We dare say *all* the subjects proposed may not be discussed. Our own opinion is that the Conference would best consult the interests of the Presidency by threshing out those subjects which are of a pressing character and which at this moment demand immediate attention from the provincial authorities. Far better to take fewer and important topics and have them well and ably considered than rush indifferently or imperfectly through more than a dozen. We dare say Bombay will endeavour to eclipse the fame of all previous conferences, and we therefore exhort all enlightened citizens, Mahomedans, Hindus, Parsis, Eurasians and Portuguese to present themselves by becoming delegates.

THE NEXT INDIAN CONGRESS.

Says the *Subodha Prakash* : Our brethren in Madras seem to be determined to make the next Congress as great a success as any of the previous ones. A circular has been issued by the hon. secretaries of the reception committee calling upon the standing committees to bestir themselves to have delegates elected, in their respective circles. They say that the Tenth Congress labours under the disadvantage of the absence of "that great leader Mr. A. O. Hume," and exhort the Committees to redouble their enthusiasm and energy to make up for his absence. The circular reminds the public that in ten years the Congress has wrung from the British public the enlargement of the number and power of the members of the Legislative Councils, has "obtained the raising of the age of Civil Service candidates from 19 to 23" and "the partial recognition of our demand to separate the judicial from executive functions. It then mentions the recent Simultaneous Examination despatch, and the rules framed under the new Councils Act as instances of urgent questions requiring the consideration of the Congress. After announcing that Mr. Blake, M.P., would very probably be the President, it impresses upon the several Committees, "the necessity of mustering strong at the ensuing Congress, stronger than we have ever done before.

THE ILL-FEELING IN THE DECCAN.

The *Indian Spectator* states : His Excellency the Governor again referred at Bijapur and Hubli to the painful subject of the recent manifestations of ill-feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans in the Deccan. His speech at Bijapur may be considered to be supplementry to those he delivered at Ahmednagar and Sholapur ; and all that we can now say is, that it would have been very well, had the advice he gave to the Mahomedans at Bijapur been included in the same speech in which he adjured the Mahrattas to return to common sense and show all conciliation possible, in order to avoid any further outcrop of these disasters. "Much that I have already said," spoke his Excellency, "of course applies to both parties to the dispute." But Lord Harris marked this difference that "at least in many places, the Mahomedans are in the position which seeks from them some concessions." In certain places at least, said his Lordship, a concession was sought from the Mahomedans, and the dispute arose out of their determination not to yield what they considered "absolutely essential by way of respect to their religious edifices." It was nobler to give than to take, and so, His Excellency implored the Mahomedans to consider "whether in the general interests of the community, a settlement on the basis of compromise is not preferable to these disturbing differences, and whether magnanimity is not perferable to a rigid insistance on observances, which some of their co-religionists consider are not entirety necessary."

The *Gujerati* observes : Mr. Fry's decision in Mr. Dhole's case and Mr. Crowe's judgment in Badhai's case are calculated to restore the confidence of the people in the administration of justice in the Deccan which some of the previous convictions at Wai and Poona had done not a little to disturb. Both these cases show how unsafe it is to rely on the evidence of overzealous police officers, unless corroborated by strong and independent evidence. According to Mr. Fry the prosecution wanted the court to believe what according to him was virtually an impossibility. The Sessions Judge at Poona also found in the second case that it was impossible to reconcile the evidence of police witnesses with that of Mr. Fry and Mr. Westropp. Mr. Kennedy at Wai, however, applied strange and inconsistent principles of appreciating evidence, and on the strength of the statements of police and Mahomedan witnesses, and in face of the evidence of respectable witnesses for the defence, convicted the accused who were all men of conspicuous social position, and passed on them unappealable terms of imprisonment, when heavy fines would have achieved the same object. The fewer such instances occur the better in the interests of all, and we are glad Mr. Fry and Mr. Crowe have upheld the reputation of criminal courts in the Deccan and re-established popular confidence by their sound judicial commonsense and discretion.

The *Native Opinion* remarks : We trust the acquittals of Badhai and Mr. Dhole—that of the former by the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe, on appeal, and of the latter, by Mr. Fry, will operate as a curb upon the present oppressive conduct of the police of Poona. There the police does not seem to be protecting the people, but vexing them. The observations of the two abovenamed judical officers in the cases before them, bear ample testimony to the way the police is getting up cases. The head of the police there, Major Macpherson, seems to be thinking that he has been given a *carte-de-blanche* by the Legislature for framing rules for regulating and controlling street music. The rules that have now been published, and to which we have incidentally alluded in previous issues, convince us that he is not sufficiently alive to the great responsibility lying upon him at the present juncture. It ought to be his duty not to do anything sure to irritate the people.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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WASHING DERBY TIES—Ans. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 each. Sale on last Christmas, 10,000. Liberal Discount to Merchants.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE, Opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

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SALE of CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS and BAKERY of Messrs. Pearse and Co., THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 3 P.M., at MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

FOR SALE.—Strong District TONGA, Varnished, with Shafts, Double and Single Harness, handsome Pair bay Arab Horses, trained double and single Harness, quiet to ride, Sound, good paces, 14·1½, rising five, during Rains can be driven in Victoria. Apply W. G. CLABBY, Nandod, Rewa Kantha.

A FIRST CLASS Certificated ENGINEER Seeks EMPLOYMENT, in Bombay or Up-Country, for Mills or Ginning Factory. Pay moderate. Apply to "V. P.," care of this Office.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay In the Mofussil postage extra.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says :—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara :—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents' and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

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SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound :—

	QUININE.	FEBRIFUGE.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	,, 16	,, 10
The Public...........	,, 16	,, 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made :—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

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AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 24.

CONSOLS were 1/8 per cent. higher in London yesterday, at 101 5/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109½. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities remained at £56 13-16. Bar Silver advanced in value 1-16d., say to 29¼d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 63¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London higher to the same extent, at 4 87 3/4 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 1-16d. Braziers' Copper was quoted £1 per ton lower in London, at £49 per ton. Further withdrawals of £100,000 in Gold were made from the Bank of England yesterday. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 101¼; Paris Exchange on London receded a shade to fcs. 25·13¼.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 30½s. per 416 lbs., nominal, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; tone of the market quiet; and Linseed at 36½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, market quiet. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom last Friday (tardily wired by Reuter) was 1,730,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week previously.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in the nearer, and 1-16d. in the more distant positions, the extreme quotations being 3 3-32d. for October-December deliveries, and 3 9-64d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 29,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

An advance of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 5 15-16 cents per oz.; and January Futures were 6 points higher, at 5-68 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 73,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's Receipts to date, and those in the two preceding years :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	73,000	69,000	57,000
Three day's do. ...	213,000	192,000	149,000
Since 1st ultimo ...	1,600,000	1,298,000	1,264,000

Exporters have been absent from our local Cotton market to-day; and the Mills have bought only 700 bales, consisting of 300 Karanja, at Rs. 160-5; 200 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 140; and 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 145; and Barsee, at Rs. 173 per candy; the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices all unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets again to-day; export business having been upon the usual small scale, and prices all unaltered in both.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were at follows :—

Cotton	515	bales.
Wheat...........................	6,064	cwts.
Linseed	1,029	,,
Gingelly	5,148	,,
Groundnuts	1,772	,,
Castorseed	4,383	,,
Rice	20,412	,,

FREIGHTS remain as lifeless as before; and though several of the steamers shortly are reported to have fixed at outports, shippers here will not offer better terms, nor take more tonnage. Business has been done for December shipment to Marseilles and Liverpool at 15s. 6d., 15s., and 14s. 6d. per ton for Wheat, Seeds, and light cargo, respectively.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 5-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 1 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits for the mail, 1-32d. higher having been quoted forward, both ways. Calcutta opening quotations came the same as ours; but during the day rates here hardened a little after a moderate amount of three months' sight Mercantile Bills had been placed at the above quotations, Gold sellers being reported to be in the market; and rates closed firmer as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 1 11-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-8d.	,,
Credits do. ...	1s. 1 7-16d.	,,
Francs do. ...	1·41¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER after opening at 103 for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 102 15-16 for Account advanced 3-16 per cent. in both positions, the market for a time, being steady at the rise. Towards the close, however, a weaker feeling prevailed again; the advance was lost; and quotations eventually left off as they had opened.

SHARES continue to attract but little attention; but rates generally are steady at previous quotations. We note an advance to-day, of Rs. 10 each in Central India, Maneckji Petit, and Swadeshi Mill Shares; and of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas. Albert Press of Kurrachee shares have declined Rs. 16; but Fort have advanced Rs. 5; and Mofussil Rs. 2½. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 5, say to Rs. 1,250 per share.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1894-95 up to 10th October are as follows :—

In the month of August 1894.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	9,52,311	89,79,079	99,31,390
Exports	62,00,528	20,64,056	82,64,584
Net Imports..........	—52,48,217	69,15,023	16,66,806

To the end of the month of August 1894.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	76,85,838	3,52,25,347	4,29,11,185
Exports	3,77,88,706	90,44,258	4,68,32,964
Net Imports	—3,01,02,868	2,61,81,089	—39,21,779

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1894-95.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of August 1894	61,485	2,109	63,594
To the end of the month of August 1894 (Progressive)	4,80,869	56,680	5,37,549

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of August 1894	....	......	......
To the end of the month of August 1894. (Progressive)	9,45,910	....	9,45,910

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

Telegrams in secret language for Foochow can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Thursday, the 25th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th October, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	23	6	0 p.m.	15	36
Teheran	24	2	27 p.m.	...	18
Suez	24	2	50 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 24th October, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	49	...	6
,, Karachi.................	..	5	..	1
,, Madras..................	...	13	..	1

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of [illegible] 15th October, 1894 :—

Amount to be remitte[illegible]
Remitted from 1st [illegible]
Balance to be re[illegible]
31st March 18[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRYDON—October 15, at Tickulpar, the wife of E Brydon, of a daughter.

COLLINGRIDGE—October 19, at Mozuffurpur, the wife of Gay T Collingridge, of a son.

CONNEW—October 19, at 4, Mission Row, Calcutta, the wife of C M Connew, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CREE—MELHUISH—October 16, at St George's Church, Agra, by the Rev H C Spring, M A, Surgeon-Captain H E Cree, A M S, son of E H Cree, M D, Deputy Inspector, of Hospitals, R N (retired), to Beatrice (Tressie), only daughter of W F Melhuish, Esq, Director, Indian Telegraph Department.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1894.

MOST of the members of the Corporation who took part in the recent debate on Mr. Acworth's Administration Report exhibited a breadth of view, altogether lacking at a later stage, when the offer of Sir Dinshaw Petit to erect a public drinking fountain and cattle trough at his own expense was declined (without thanks) on the principle laid down at the time when Bai Dinbai expressed a desire to expend seven and a-half lakhs of rupees in the erection of a public hall and free library. One of the most interesting speeches on the Administration Report was that in which Mr. Dinshaw Wacha entered into a moderate and constructive criticism of Municipal finance. The resources of the Corporation are constantly expanding, but so are their liabilities, and it is not very easy to see how Mr. Acworth can take Mr. Wacha's advice and make his next budget a democratic one, while at the same time leaving the revenue undiminished. Mr. Shroff complained of the delay of the House Connections Committee in the presentation of their report, but the Committee found an apologist in Dr. Bhalchandra, who pointed to the importance of arriving at an accurate conclusion on a question intimately connected with the conservancy of the public health as ample justification for the exhaustive enquiry which the Committee has for the past two or three years been conducting. Both Mr. Javerilal and Mr. Hamilton criticised with some severity the work of the Joint Schools Committee. But it should be remembered that the Committee have not the power to levy a rate, and that, however desirous they may be to undertake a forward policy, their spending power is entirely dependent upon the grants received from Government and the Corporation. It is, in the first instance, those authorities and not the Committee who can amend the existing disparity between the number of children of school-going age in the city, and the number receiving education. Dr. Katrak and Mr. Hamilton both dealt with a subject of the utmost importance when they called attention to the overcrowded state of portions of the native quarters of the city. There is a great deal of force in the argument, that much of the expenditure of fifteen lakhs of rupees on public works during the year might have been better spent in seeking to remedy a state of thing which Dr. Katrak believes is responsible for y least one-third of the mortality of the citn A large part of the money has been spent i laying out new roads in distant and almost uninhabited parts of the island, and in petty works which could have been postponed while, on the other hand, some urgent and pressing works have been left over. Roads which are needed both for the convenience and health of the city, have not been touched, although their desirability has been brought to notice again and again. The long projected and long delayed thoroughfare from the Money School to the Queen's Road when carried out will not only give a broad road right across the island, but will clear away one of the most insanitary slums of the city. We might also suggest the extension of the Mombadevie Tank Road to the Queen's Road, and the prolongation of the Thakurdwar Road to Pinjrapol and the Bhendy Bazaar, and also the extension of the road from the Kawasji Patel Tank to the Queen's Road.

The programme is a costly one, but, we venture to say, the improvement to the city by these extensions would be incalculable, as they would materially increase the supply of fresh air, and would allow a through draught of the cooling and healthy sea-breeze to blow directly into the crowded parts of the city. The condition of these congested parts occupied by the poor is appalling. Nowhere in the world is there more overcrowding. Five, three, and four families live in the same rooms in houses which are not ventilated and not drained, and these places become the hot beds of cholera fever, and wasting disease, and not only o disease, but of vice in its most repulsive forms for here is the breeding ground of the thief, the harlot, and the nameless criminal. No gradual process of set-backs to improve such places by slow degrees can possibly effect a cure, or even a partial remedy. The only effective cure, Mr. Hamilton considers is to destroy and sweep away these foul dens, and on their ruins to re-construct a quarter fitted with Municipal lodging-houses, in which the poor may be "brought up like human beings, and not like wild beasts." There was a grim humour in the suggestion that money should be spent in the improvement of the condition of human beings rather than upon a costly expansion of the Victoria Gardens, or on the maintenance of a collection of wild beasts. Is it not of far more importance to clear the city of pestilence and vice than to introduce new illuminants, electric lighting, and zoological gardens? There is as Mr. Wacha pointed out, a balance of some thirty lakhs of rupees lying unused in the Municipal chest, and when the money is there and the work is ready to hand, it cannot be right that these evils should be permitted to exist with little or no attempt at amelioration. It is the obvious duty of a local administrative authority to commence the work which is most urgent, and to postpone the undertakings, which, while they may be of use hereafter, are not of pressing and immediate importance.

To supplement these works of primary usefulness, Mr. Hamilton urged with much force the necessity of providing a number of dispensaries for the poor. A little assistance is given to the Goculdas Hospital, a small sum is spent upon a shed for contagious diseases, and this constitutes the extent of Municipal expenditure in medical relief. Hospitals are not favoured by the people, who are very often too frightened to go to them. Therefore the provision of dispensaries all over the island, where the poor may have competent advice and medicine at cost price, would be an invaluable boon, and a most proper application of Municipal funds. As we [illegible] out the other day, the Bombay G[illegible] taking steps to bring free [illegible]thin the reach of every village [illegible] and surely similar facilities [illegible] denied to the overcrowd- [illegible]habitants of the first city in India. The nuisance caused by beggars and hawkers in the streets is a matter which in the West is always regarded as of Municipal concern, but the only attempt to deal with it in Bombay is by enforcing the oppressive section of the Municipal Act by which Municipal officers may carry away goods put upon the roads, and by urging the police to arrest and prosecute the offenders before the magistrates. It is quite evident that these measures, while they irritate and annoy, and sometimes are oppressive in operation do not tend to an effectual cure of the evils. In England the poor have the work-house where they may be compelled to go. Society has made provisions for them, and may require the street beggar to go to the place provided by law, but here the State has no such provision. Mr. Hamilton, tells us he would have the street beggar dealt with by providing him with food, and by helping him to return to his native village; the hawker by providing a few open spaces in native localities where he may squat for the sale of his wares. The shoemakers have been given such a place near the market, and other hawkers require similar humane treatment. It is far better to spend a comparatively small sum in this way than to stand by and see recruits added to the great army of professional criminals. If obstacles are placed in the way of a man gaining his daily bread honestly he will be inclined to turn to other methods of procuring a living. Mr. Hamilton's magisterial experience especially fits him to speak on these important subjects, and it is to be hoped that his suggestions will not be forgotten when the next Municipal Budget is under consideration a few weeks hence. The native quarters of Bombay cannot be transformed into wide and airy streets, and model dwellings all at once, but, when called to undertake fresh expenditure for public works, the Municipality can at least give the preference to such improvements as are calculated to promote the greatest good of the greatest numbers.

IF half the time and ingenuity which is devoted to the manufacture of spurious articles and the falsification of wares were given to legimate invention both producer and consumer would benefit. The amount of commercial roguery which exists in the world is positively appalling. And one marvels that the Merchandise Marks Act was not brought into force years and years ago. It is no consolation to be told that before the discovery that our food was falsified, that we ate it and flourished, that "English" goods made in Germany and "Cognac" from any other land than France, were consumed in blissful ignorance, and did us no harm. It is a matter of congratulation that the discovery was made, and that we are thus able to check the system of fraud before it gets beyond the bounds of the harmless. The frauds must pay or the manufacturers and low-class shippers would not condescend to practice them, and many attempts to palm fraudulent goods upon an unsuspecting public must succeed or they would be abandoned. In the official year just closed in India, close upon thirteen hundred instances of fraud were discovered by the vigilance of the Customs officers, and without reflecting upon these gentlemen at all, we dare venture the opinion that for every case discovered there were a dozen which escaped detection. There seems to be a necessity for increasing penalties and more frequent confiscation. It is absurd to suppose that an importer who accepts delivery of "French" wines and spirits from Germany and passes them off to his customers as French intends no fraud, or, the importer who calls margarine, butter, is actuated by no dishonest motive. The Customs authorities should accept with the greatest care any such assurances. It would be a barbaric punishment to make the importer consume his importations, yet our neighbours Further East will probably do this if ever they aspire to a Merchandise Marks Act. It is all very well to blame the manufacturer and the shipper for the introduction of spurious articles, but if there were no importer callous enough to accept goods of the merits of which he has no knowledge the frauds would cease. There is none so ignorant as to accept the assurance of his correspondents at home or on the Continent that Spanish port can be made in France or Swedish matches in Japan. It is the importer in the majority of cases who is the culprit, and upon him should the Customs authorities and the deluded public vent their displeasure. Who is responsible for the importation of bogus labels and capsules, and whose dishonesty is it which creates the demand for them? The importer not the shipper, for how can the latter be supposed to know that they are not for legitimate use. It is very seldom indeed that the importer does not know whether the goods he throws upon the market are genuine or spurious. There may be some excuse for a man who pleads ignorance of the fact that articles are adulterated, where chemical analysis alone can detect the falsification. But there is nothing to prevent the importer ceasing to deal with the firm which supplied it, and no reason at all why the Customs should accept his excuse if offered on a second occasion. We have no sympathy either with the leniency the authorities show in the publication of their report. Instead of giving the names of the offending importers, they merely insert four or five asterisks where the name should come. Thus Messrs. * * * imported from Germany "Victoria brandy." There can be no doubt that the intention was to lead the ignorant to believe they were drinking an article of English manufacture. Why should not the name of the offending firm have been published? For each one of the public, if curious to know who is to be condemned fits in the name of the firm he believes most dishonest in its dealings, and frequently the innocent is blamed.

THE question whether the master and crew of the British steamer Nubia should be rewarded for services rendered to the British Indian ship Shah-in-Shah and by the French mail steamer Eridan to the British ship Glengarry, has been the subject of an almost voluminous correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office. The solution of the question took from July 13, 1893, to October 19, 1894, and the *Gazette of India*, in its current number, places all the correspondence and the decision of the Government before the public. The Shah-in-Shah was a British Indian brig belonging to Chittagong, which was abandoned by its crew of twenty men, all of whom the crew of the Nubia rescued. The conduct of Captain Knox of the Nubia, in the report of the Calcutta Port Officer, was commended to the notice of Government, as "responding to the call of humanity he stood by the brig through a dark and dirty night, and at considerable risk sent away a boat to bring on board the brig's crew next morning." The Port Officer suggested that the names of the master and officer and crew of the Nubia's boat, who were instrumental in saving the crew of the Shah-in-Shah, should be sent to the Board of Trade with a view to their services being recognised. The Port Officer of Calcutta also brought to the notice of Government the services rendered by Captain Nigre of the French steamer Eridan, who incurred considerable risk in saving the lives of the Glengarry's crew. These recommendations, forwarded by the Bengal Government to the Government of India were by them re-directed to the Board of Trade. The Board of Trade, after a dignified delay, replied that the case of the Nubia was not one in which the Board granted rewards, though the case of the Eridan was, and they had recognised the Frenchman's services. It appears that the practice of the Board of Trade has been only to grant rewards in the case of foreign ships, but the Government of India urged that even if it were the practice of the Board not to grant rewards to British ships helping other British crews, it seemed expedient that British crews helping Indian crews should be treated in India in the same way in which foreign crews were treated by the Board of Trade. The Secretary of State was also requested to authorise the Government of India to grant rewards in such cases on the analogy of the principle acted on by the Board of Trade in the matter of rewarding crews of foreign ships for helping British crews. This was undoubtedly the best course the Government of India could adopt, for, it was their duty if anyone's, to rewards the salvors of one of their vessels. The Secretary of State has viewed the matter in this light, and the question is settled once for all. He has informed the Government of India that it is the general practice of the Board of Trade to grant rewards for services rendered by one British vessel to another only in very rare instances, and when very exceptional risk to life has been incurred. Therefore the Board of Trade cannot be expected to reward the Nubia; but the Secretary of State authorises the Government of India to grant such rewards as they consider suitable in the case of a British vessel helping an Indian vessel, and the Government of India empowers local Governments to do so. Thus, after long waiting and through much correspondence, the crew of the Nubia will receive the reward of their bravery.

WE are glad to be able to state that Mr. Lee-Warner has been appointed Resident of Mysore, though we much regret that his services will be lost to Bombay. Mr. Lee-Warner is to be congratulated upon his selection for such an important post; but that he has earned the distinction cannot be disputed. He will forthwith resign his seat in the Viceroy's Council, but another Bombay official will not be appointed to succeed him on that body until the commencement of the Calcutta Session.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Martin, Assay Master, Bombay Mint, and Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Philharmonic Society, was charged by Mr. Ali N. Tyebji with assaulting him while passing through the Town Hall when a practice of the society was in progress. The Colonel's defence was that he addressed the complainant very gently, expostulated and explained to him that the Town Hall was reserved for the society. He addressed complainant very politely and gently, but the latter growing troublesome the Colonel held him by the arm and put him out of the room, shutting the door after him. The magistrate disbelieved complainant's story and said that his statements in court differed materially from that in his information. Mr. Slater, therefore, dismissed the summons, remarking that complainant's conduct had been extremely vexatious.

IT has been arranged by the P. and O. Company that the s. s. Caledonia leaving here on the 3rd November will proceed via Brindisi to London and take parcels as usual.

RAIN again fell yesterday, and the weather continued stormy, a very heavy shower falling between six and seven o'clock in the evening. The Port Officer of Bombay has received a further telegram from Simla, which runs thus—"Weather improving, but still slightly suspicious off Bombay and Kathiawar coast, advisable to keep cautionary signal flying for present."

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Britannia left Suez on Monday, the 22nd instant, and may be expected in Bombay on the 1st November.

COLONEL G. A. FRENCH, C.M.G., Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Bombay Circle, accompanied by the Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, will proceed on Saturday to Kurrachee, Sind, and Beluchistan on a tour of inspection.

BOMBAY ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS will be re-established at Poona on the 1st November.

CAPTAIN BEDDY appeared in person before the Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on Thursday, to withdraw his case against Paul and Robert Knight for alleged libel in the *Statesman*, to revive the case against Paul Knight only, as editor, and Barlow as printer; also to transfer the case to some other Magistrate, on the ground of personal friendship between Mr. Pearson, the Magistrate, and the Knights. The withdrawal of the case against Paul and Robert Knight was permitted, and, on Mr. Apcar accepting service and appearing for Paul Knight and Barlow, the case was ordered to proceed at once, and the application for transfer rejected, the Magistrate stating that he had never spoken to the Knights, and did not know them even by sight. Thereupon Captain Beddy left the Court, intimating his intention of applying to the High Court. The case was then struck off, and the accused discharged.

IT has recently leaked out, says a contemporary, that some of the big rice merchants of Rangoon, who were in the "ring," were unable to resist doing business on the quiet, at rates prohibited by the "ring." Much interest will be taken in the transactions of the combination next year, as their keeping the rates down has already crippled, if not ruined, hundreds of cultivators.

No longer can it be said of the Scotchmen of Calcutta that their patriotism does not take a more practical form than our St. Andrew's Dinner, says the *Englishman*. Although the Caledonian Society of Calcutta was only established in November last, it is already a vigorous institution, with a considerable membership, which is certain to be greatly increased, and with a clear line of charitable activity which it has not been slow to discover. During the short term of its existence, the Society has dealt with over a score of cases, several of which were peculiarly deserving, and yet lay outside the scope of all the older charities in Calcutta. Some of the most valuable services that the Society can render, as, for example, the procuring of situations for deserving applicants, do not involve the expenditure of money, and the Society ought in a short time to be able to capitalise a fund of sufficient amount to secure its permanent and independent existence.

THE Town Council of Paris decided to accept three-fourths of the legacy of a Madame Buisson, whose first husband was M. Jacob. Madame Buisson died at Montigny in 1892, leaving between 80,000*l*. and 90,000*l*. She left the life estate in this sum to M. Buisson, who is now sixty-four. At his death, all that sum, with the exception of some small legacies, was to go to the Charity Board of Paris, to be spent in creating a hospital in memory of her two husbands. It was to be called the Buisson-Jacob Hospital, and was not to cost less than 80,000*l*. Relatives threatened to contest the will. The feeling in France is strongly against money being left away from kinsfolk. No judge, probably, would have disputed the right of the childless testatrix to do what she pleased with her fortune, but he would be sorry not to have the power to set aside a will under other circumstances. The Town Council of Paris, urged by a similar feeling, has decided that 20,000*l*. is to go to the relatives on the death of M. Buisson. The rest of the fortune is to lie at interest until it amounts to the sum mentioned in the will. It is then to be spent as directed by Madame Buisson.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ILLNESS OF THE CZARINA.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The report, that the Czarina has had a slight attack of paralysis, is not true, but she is suffering from great nervous depression and prostration.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE CZAREWITCH.

It is believed that the marriage of the Czarewitch with Princess Alix will be solemnized to-morrow, at Livadia.

THE ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

According to to-day's bulletin, the condition of the Czar has not improved, and that the dropsy of the legs increases.

Oct. 24.

According to the last bulletin issued regarding the condition of the Czar, his Majesty had renewed attacks of convulsions, yesterday, and during the intervals was in a very somnolent state.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

REPORTED BATTLE AT WI-JU.

Reports have reached here from various sources that a battle was fought at Wi-ju, on Monday last.

It is stated that the Japanese troops were compelled to retreat on their base at Ping-Yang.

Both the combatants loss heavily and the reports estimate the Japanese loss to be 3,000, and that of the Chinese 4,000, in killed and wounded.

REPORTED FIGHTING NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 24.

It is reported here that fighting took place, yesterday, near Port Arthur, between the Chinese troops and the Japanese army, which recently left Hiroshima.

No details have been received.

THE FOREIGN OFFICERS IN CHINA.

TIENTSIN, Oct. 24.

The Emperor of China has issued a decree conferring honours on the foreign officers of the Chinese fleet, which took part in the battle of Yalu, and posthumous honours to Messrs. Purvis and Nicholls, who were killed during the engagement.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The following is the result of the Cambridgeshire stake run for to-day :—

Indian Queen	1
Gangway	2
Callistrate	3

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

A WARNING BY LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts, in opening the Military Bazaar held at Newport, said that Great Britain must never allow Afghanistan to become a prey to anarchy, or a neighbouring Power will seize her.

EUROPEANS BEHEADED IN MADAGASCAR.

According to mail despatches received from Madagascar, the natives plundered two trading stations near Majunga and beheaded the managers, one being an Englishman, and the other French.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Oct. 24.

The French cruisers Gabes and Dupetitthouars have sailed for Madagascar with a supply of thousands of rifles on board.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The death is announced of General Robsen Benson.

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KABUL AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Telegrams received, this morning, from Peshawur state that, although Ghulam Haidar and Habibulla Khan are carrying on the work of the State during the illness of the Amir, everything is reported as being quiet, and there are no signs of discontent.

THE DIVISIONAL COMMANDS.

Lieutenant-General Sir W. Lockhart and Sir W. Ellis will take over charge of the Punjab and Bengal, on April 1st.

It is now quite certain that Generals Nairne and Mansfield Clarke will remain in command of the Bombay and Madras Armies.

When the Army Corps scheme comes into force, General Ellis will be General Officer Commanding the Bengal Army, General Lockhart being transferred from the frontier force to be in command of the entire Punjab Army, taking over charge shortly after his return from leave, if the present intention of the Government of India is carried out.

THE RUSSIANS ON THE KABUL FRONTIER.

Latest official intelligence states that the Russians, under Colonel Yanoff, have returned to Murghabi. It is now quite certain that some fighting took place between the Afghans and Russians, but now that the latter have returned, it may be concluded that Roshan is still a disputed territory, and that the Russians have no intention of occupying it for the present at least.

THE WAZIRIS.

News received, to-day, states that the Waziris are showing no signs of hostility towards the British, and there is every reason to believe that the delimitation work will be carried through without difficulty. The remainder of the garrison leaves Rajur Kach immediately.

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The Secretary of State has rejected the July petition of the Behar zemindars, and the cadastral survey will proceed unchecked.

A DROWNING FATALITY.

A sad drowning fatality occurred at Byramghat, on the Bengal North-Western Railway. Mr. Graham, Assistant Engineer, his assistant, Mr. Brookes, and a Bengali head clerk, went in a boat to inspect the piles of the railway bridge over the river, when the boat collided with the pile and opened, and sank, all the three occupants being drowned.

THE WEATHER AT ALLAHABAD.

A severe cyclonic storm giving a deluge of rain is passing over Allahabad since last night, doing great damage to houses. No sign in the break of the weather is yet apparent.

PARSEE MUNIFICENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 24.

Over rupees eleven thousand were subscribed here for various local and other charitable Parsee institutions on the occasion of the third day's ceremony of the death of the late wife of Mr. Dinshawjee Bezonji Toorke, Head Manager of Messrs. Cursetjee and Company, who is an old and respected Parsee citizen of this Cantonment.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 24.

At the outset, to-day, a reference was made by Mr. Khare to the untimely death of Mr. Apte.

Mr. Bhaishanker and the President also regretted the sad occurrence. The President then decided that the present enquiry was of a criminal nature, and the court had no power to issue a commission for Mr. Elliot's evidence. A letter to Mr. Elliot requesting him to come to give evidence would be informal, and so the Commissioners are not empowered to forward it. The court was then closed in Mr. Apte's memory for the rest of the day. The Commission re-assembles on Wednesday next.

INAUGURATION OF A NEW DISPENSARY.

Colonel Biddulph, Agent to the Governor-General, opened to-day Dr. Rustomji Hormusji Nanavatty's Dispensary, situated at Camp, Baroda, and also unveiled the portrait of the late Dr. Rustomji, presented by his brother Dr. B. H. Nanavatty. The committee's report being read by Professor Masai Colonel Biddulph declared the institution open; and Dr. Nanavatty, in a touching speech, thanked Colonel Biddulph for his trouble and presented him with a silver key, which was gracefully accepted.

HEAVY RAIN.

There is heavy and unceasing rain since Tuesday night here and in other parts of Guzerat.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballarat, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester market has been quiet buts teady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	101 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56 13-16
Bar Silver	29

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN BOMBAY.

A few weeks ago we gave a short account of the electric light installation at the Crawford Markets. The installation is now in complete working order, and was, yesterday, handed over by the contractors to the Municipality for permanent use, instead of gas. The Municipal Corporation have taken a long time to arrive at any decision regarding the best light for use in Bombay, but they should certainly be able to draw definite conclusions from the installation now completed in the Markets. In 1888, Mr. Rienzi Walton, then Executive Engineer to the Municipality, drew up a scheme for the lighting by electricity of Hornby Row from the Crawford Markets past the Victoria Terminus to the Apollo Bunder. Contractors were asked to make offers for lighting this portion of the town, and several tenders were received. We believe, an arrangement with the well-known firm of Messrs. Siemens and Co., would have ensued, but for the very onerous conditions expected by the Municipality. The engineer wished to experiment for two years only, and it was but natural that contractors should decline to spend a capital of three lakhs with a prospect of only two years working in which to reap their profit. The matter, therefore, fell through. From that time to this comparatively little has been done to advance the progress of electric lighting in this city. Besides the Yacht Club, where it has had to be entirely renewed, the Admiralty House installation, which was a failure, and the lighting of Watson's Hotel (which can hardly be called a success), we do not think there has been any progress of importance.

The Municipality last year lit their offices—but declined to sanction the necessary staff for looking after the machinery—and it is only since the Crawford Markets have been lit up, that the Municipal office lights, driven from the same engine, have been kept on going. The introduction of electricity in Bombay for lighting after its success in Europe, can only be a question of time. Besides the Municipal offices and the Crawford Markets, which are now running, several other installations are in actual progress, or in anticipation, notably the new premises of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, which are being lit throughout by electricity, and after the Municipality have successfully lit up the portion they have chosen for experiment, it is to be anticipated that further progress will not be long delayed, especilly as the Corporation have appointed a committee to advise them as to the best light to adopt.

DEPARTURE OF INDIAN TROOP SERVICE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara, under the command of Captain A. W. Mann, will sail to-day for England with No. 12 Company Western Division R. A., consisting 3 officers, 1 lady, 122 men, 5 women, 14 children; No. 13 Company Western Division R. A., consisting 2 officers, 1 lady, 77 men, 4 women, 2 children; and No. 20 Company Southern Division R. A., consisting 4 officers, 111 men, 7 women, 17 children, and details of various corps, consisting 24 officers, 9 ladies and 6 children, 818 men, 12 women, and 19 children, in all 33 officers, 11 ladies, 6 children, 1,135 men, 32 women, and 74 children. The following is the list of officers :—

Brig-Surg-Lt-Col and Mrs D C Grose and daughter, Med Staff
Lieut-Col and Mrs A S H Gem, R Sussex Regt
Major and Mrs C M Western, R A
Major and Mrs T Perrott, R A
Surg-Major W Heffernan, Med Staff
Capt and Mrs E C Bethune, 6th Drag Guards
Surg-Capt and Mrs J R Mallins and child, Med Staff
Capt J M Burt, R A
Surg-Capt C J MacDonald, Med Staff
Capt R P Benson, R A
Capt and Mrs R P Warren and child, I S Corps
Capt H S Walker, Scottish Rifles
Capt A S Koe, K O S Borderers
Lieut J H Twiss, R E
Lieut J G Baldwin, R A
Lieut G M Hutton, R E
Lieut H M Grove, I S Corps
Lieut J Talbot, I S Corps
Asstt Engineer E V Tucker, R I Marine
Lieut C H Ward, I S Corps
Lieut P S Ingham, Dorset Regt
Lieut R M Battye, I S Corps
Lieut D F Tulloch, R A
Lieut and Mrs C E Ayerst, I S Corps
Lieut R H M Yeates, R E
Lieut F A Winter, R A
Lieut F A Twiss, R A
Lieut G G Mackenzie, Mis Dept
2nd Lieut H D Hammond, R A
2nd Lieut H E Molesworth, R A
2nd Lieut C F Phipps, R A
2nd Lieut C J D Freeth, R A
2nd Lieut W W M Tweedie, 21st Hussars
Wife of Capt Vidal and two children, I S Corps
Mrs C Hornsby and child, East Lanc Regt
Wife of Capt C F Stevens and child, I S Corps

A fine white sheepdog with a bushy black tail is the hero—together a Parisian detective—of a charming little shop-lifting "drama", which was begun, continued, and ended the other day at Paris. A bale of sportsmen's waistcoats had been stolen from a large Parisian draper's shop. The suspected thief had been in the shop for so short a time that none of the attendants could recall his appearance, while several remembered that he had been accompanied by a magnificient long-haired sheepdog, perfectly white, except for his tail, which was quiet black. It seemed hopeless to get on the track of the thief, when a police inspector discovered among the stray dogs a sheepdog answering the description of the one which had accompanied him of the bale of waistcoats. The inspector now made the dog his constant companion, hoping that on his tours about the streets he might one day find the master. Nor was he mistaken, for one day the dog rushed with a mighty bound towards an elegantly-dressed man descending the steps of the Hotel du Rhin, together with two ladies. Both master and dog were delighted at the meeting, and the latter followed the party, while, at a respectful distance, the inspector also moved in the same direction. The party of three turned into a draper's shop, and were arrested a few minutes later in the act of "lifting" a piece of silk. It now appears that these worthies belonged to a band of thieves, the head of which, Malizet, has long been the "respectable" inhabitant of a villa at Aubervillers, whence, as wholesale draper, he sent the stolen goods all over the country, not unfrequently, as he told the court with a contemptuous smile, selling goods to the very drapers from whom they had been stolen.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A very interesting meeting was held at the Ladies' Home, Ramkatora, on Wednesday evening, the 17th instant, to formally open a small book depot, whose object is to disseminate sound and healthy literature (English and Vernacular) among the people of Benares. There was a large gathering of European and native ladies and gentlemen of the station. Great credit is due to Rev. C. Baumann, Ph. D., and Miss McPhun, of the Zenana Mission, for initiating and maturing the scheme. Dr. Baumann explained, in a short speech, the aims and objects of the depot. It is hoped that by its means books on housekeeping and sanitation and pamphlets on the management and training of children will penetrate the seclusion of the Zenana. Among others, a Native Christian coolie from Trinidad has given Rs. 100 towards the scheme.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 13th October were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 84,064, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,08,221, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 350, making altogether Rs. 1,92,635 (includes K. G. F. Railway Rs. 1,986), or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 226-10-1. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,96,092-9-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 233-7-1.

An Army Circular is published regarding the full dress and mess dress of Volunteer officers. Full dress may be worn on parade in Review Order by corps that desire and can keep it up, and similarly mess dress may be adopted in any regiment if it is the wish of the officers.

The Government, we understand, has at length accorded sanction to the terminal charge scheme in lieu of octroi duties at Cawnpore. The scheme, it will be remembered, was drawn up by the Chamber of Commerce and accepted eventually by the Municipal Board. It has yet to be seen how it will work : but it is anticipated on all hands that it cannot possibly be so burdensome, so annoying, so bad for trade, nor so oppressive as the octroi system, and the substitution will be hailed with general satisfaction.

The Postmaster-General in England has been pleased to make a concession with reference to the outgoing Indian mails which, when it comes to be generally known, will prove a boon to those in London who maintain a correspondence with India. In distant days, it appears, the mails for this country were soldered up at St. Martin's Le Grand, and hence nothing could be taken once the closing was accomplished. The practice has long been discontinued, but the rule remained : though for the Continental mails one may post up to within five minutes of the departure of the train. On this being pointed out to the Postmaster-General, he courteously and promptly allowed the same terms to the Indian despatch, and the new arrangement came into force with the current mail.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will arrive at Dera Ismail Khan at 9-30 a.m. on Friday, and stay four days. Preparations have been made to worthily entertain him. A dinner at the garrison mess, a gymkhana, a torchlight tattoo and a musical evening, followed by a dance, are all proposed. If a day can be spared a visit to the only snipe jheel within reach may be attempted. In view of this the jheel has by universal consent been closed to sportsmen.

We regret to learn, writes the *Madras Mail*, that one of the oldest and most respected planters of the Nilgiris has just passed away. Mr. R. E. Norman came out to India about thirty years ago and was a pioneer of the planting community of the Ouchterlony Valley. Only three years ago he retired, and bought the Greenway Estate at Naduvatam, which he named Goadby Hall Estate. On Wednesday last, the 17th, he went out for a walk and seemed in his usual health. On returning to the bungalow he sat down to read, and Mrs. Norman entering the room soon after noticed that he was unconscious and thought he had fainted. The Apothecary at Gudalur was immediately sent for. Fortunately Dr. Soltan of Ootacamund, who had that day arrived on a visit to Naduvatam, heard of the calamity, and hastened over to see if he could be of any assistance, but found that life was extinct owing to failure of the heart's action. The remains of Mr. Norman were interred next day in the cemetery of St. John the Evangelist at Gudalur. The service was conducted by Mr. H. S. Sinclair, the Lay-Trustee of the church and an old friend of the deceased. The weather that afternoon was very wet, yet a large number of the planters from the Ouchterlony Valley and the Wynaad were present. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Norman and her family in their sudden bereavement.

A Berlin Correspondent sends us some further account of the birth of the universally popular "Struwwelpeter," which has been translated into ten European languages, and has appeared in the Fatherland in one hundred and forty-eight editions. In 1884 the late Dr. Hoffmann was looking out for some suitable children's books for the Christmas Tree, and finding none adapted to the imagination of the young, he scribbled off on some sheets of paper sketches improvised from his experience of the sick chamber, where he had ways of his own of coaxing timid or stupid children. In the following year the collection was published, and his fame spread from that time into all lands. Several other stories for children have proceeded from his pen, but none succeeded like "Struwwelpeter."

The following letter, dated from Kobe, September 23rd, by a correspondent on his way to the seat of war, will be read with interest : "Since leaving India to proceed to the scene of the present fighting in Corea, I have been unable to gather any news concerning the operations, the nearer I have got to them. As in India, so in Japan, no reliable information can be obtained. News comes of a battle and a victory, and a week later comes news of another, which eventually turns out to be the former battle under a different heading. In Japan itself no one would know that the country was busy with a great war on its hands. I have already been several days in the country without seeing a single soldier, or munitions of war. The exception to this was at Nagasaki, where torpedoes have been laid in the harbour and ships have to follow the pilot boat in a zigzag course instead of steering straight in, and after dark ships are not allowed to enter. All around the entrance are hills on which gun emplacements have been built, the sods evidently only freshly turned. The heights commanding the straits leading into the inland sea are also now being very strongly fortified, and through glasses we could see the long muzzles of big guns peering over the top, and large bodies of men busy drilling and practising. The Japs seem perfectly confident of the result of the war, and after the recent naval victory, on being asked if they did not rejoice, some of them remarked it was only what they expected. The Jap papers also have long articles on what will be done with not only Corea, but also Northern China, if the Chinese don't sue for terms before the fall of Pekin. The Chinese are now falling back on foreigners, and at Hongkong they were making great efforts to secure their services. N.-C.O's of the British Regiment were being offered one thousand dollars a month and seamen were offered one thousand dollars a trip to anyone who would navigate vessels laden with munitions of war. Several men in the Customs service, who are acquainted with torpedoes and gunnery have gone up, and the Jap papers say that their soldiers have special instructions to try and 'pot' them. It is said that the Japanese Government has at last consented to correspondents accompanying the army, so I am off to-morrow to Tokio to get permission to go. A steamer still runs from Kobe to Chemulpo fortnightly, so I shall go in that if I cannot get on board a transport."

Paper mills were erected about five years ago by a Chinese company at about twelve miles from Canton. The machinery was imported from England, and erected under the superintendence of two Englishmen, a manager and an engineer ; but at present both these functions are united in one person, a Scotchman. The native staff consists of two hundred Chinese, of whom fifty are women [illegible] employed at picking rags, separating li[illegible] etc. The paper manufactured is [illegible] writing paper (not the best, [illegible] wrapping paper, and fire-works [illegible] made only of rags, and the two [illegible] and the bark of the mulberry [illegible]

New South Wales appears from the report of Mr. Harrie Wood, of the Department of Mines and Agriculture, to be preparing for a more vigorous rivalry of New Zealand in the matter of the export of frozen meat. Representatives of some of the large firms of importers in England who have visited the colony with the object of taking stock of its resources have assured the department that there are in various parts of Great Britain immense markets which have not yet been "tapped." The opening of the Manchester Ship Canal will, it is expected, in itself enable the Australian exporters to reach an immense population of well-paid artisans who are likely to become large consumers of Australian mutton. New Zealand is admitted to have a great advantage in the proximity of the ports of shipment to its pastures ; but Mr. Wood observes that in America meat is carried by rail one thousand or even eleven hundred miles to the port of shipment. Though the sea voyage from America to Great Britain is much shorter, the distances by rail are so much greater it is believed that the conditions in New South Wales will enable that colony to compete successfully.

It may seem strange that junks should be able to compete with steamers in carrying merchandise to and from Canton and Hong Kong. There are some twenty junks running regularly between Hong Kong and Canton, and they make one round trip in about seven days. The inducement held out to shippers is not lower freight but lower duties. The tariff of duties on goods carried by steamer is fixed by treaty, whereas, in the case of junks, the tariff, on paper, is a fixed tariff, but in practice reductions are made. By some such means the tea trade is diverted from the steamers to the junks.

A story, as stern in its moral teaching as a series of paintings by Hogarth, has been told in a Paris police-court. A woman, thirty-four years of age, was arrested on the Boulevard de la Chapelle for creating a disturbance and assaulting the police in the execution of their duty. On being taken to the police-station, the name she gave is one of the most aristocratic in France. At first it was thought she was romancing, but it turned out that the name is really her own. She was born at a historic country residence in the Department of the Sarthe, where her father resided. At the age of sixteen she eloped with a man servant, with whom she went to live in Paris. For this she was disinherited, but the father and mother could not prevent her receiving a sum of 80,000 francs that was due to her own right on coming of age. With this money she led for a brief period a most luxurious existence, and soon became known in Paris. A Duke then took notice of her, and set her up in a beautiful house sumptuously furnished. Her horses and carriages were much admired in the Bois de Boulogne. After a while, however, the tide of fortune changed, and she disappeared from fashionable haunts. It seems that she has long frequented the lower class of dancing saloons, in one of which one evening she had a quarrel with another woman, who disfigured her for life by slitting her nose with a knife. Latterly the wretched creature has given way to drink, and has been living in the utmost squalor.

Our Vice-Consul at Memel has the following in his report : "The disturbances caused by strikes in the collieries of England and Scotland, from which the coal trade had to suffer during the last years, increased to quite extraordinary dimensions in 1893. The strike commencing in some districts extended nearly to all districts of England, and later on even to some districts in Scotland, in consequence of which the development of business was prevented totally. In such ports which were free of strikes the demand for coals was very brisk, and advancement in prices of 5s. per ton took place. Vessels had to wait some weeks for cargo ; freights rose from *4l. 10s.* to *6l.* per keel for sailing ships. Business at this port had naturally to suffer very much under such circumstances. Contracts were closed in spring at cheap rates, and for the fulfilment of the same great sacrifices had to be made by our merchants. The Silesian collieries had the advantage of this situation, which at the low railway fares could successfully compete with English and Scotch coals."

That pest of the Australian farmer, the rabbit, may yet prove a source of advantage to the colonies. The agriculturists of New South Wales appear from the report of Mr. Wood, of the Department of Mines and Agriculture, to be much cheered by the high prices realised in London by rabbits recently sent there in a frozen state. It is believed that by the aid of rabbit-proof netting an inexpensive mode of trapping on a large scale might be introduced which, if supplemented by the best methods of preparing for export, would enable the colony to secure a large and profitable trade.

The fact that no general efforts have been made by settlers in New South Wales to vary their crops to any considerable extent, or to give attention to the production of small auxiliaries to the main crops on which dependence is placed for a livelihood, is attributed by the Minister for Agriculture to a want of knowledge, for many of the persons who settle on the land are entirely ignorant of farming or the production of crops. Even amongst many of those who have had experience there seems to be an entire absence of economy in not raising a sufficiency of (or, perhaps, not any) wholesome and useful products for their family's consumption. Take, for example, coffee. In some of the warmest districts it would be quite possible for every family to grow sufficient for its own requirements, and some to spare, and the time occupied in this work would not be missed. Again, the growing of fruits and vegetables is strangely neglected, and so on with many other things which might add considerably to the comfort of the family, and considerably lessen the cost of living.

If we can believe a report which is now being circulated in Paris, American ingenuity has achieved a triumph which is certain to cause as much commotion in the world as the phonograph. This latest "Yankee notion" has not yet been named, but it will probably be called the "Madras Corset," for it is neither more nor less than a lady's corset, which upon being unduly pressed by an encircling arm emits a screech like a steam whistle. Parents and guardians need no longer worry about their pretty charges, so long as the girls are within a mile or two of the house, and wearing one of these tell-tale corsets. At a first note of warning the girl's friends would rush to her assistance, and Corydon would then and there be forced to explain himself.

Dr. George F. Shrady writes in the *Forum* with professional zest an interesting paper on the fees paid to doctors by Royal and other distinguished patients. He says that "the late physician of the Prince of Wales received for four weeks' attendance at Sandringham, during the illness of his distinguished patient from typhoid fever, not only the usual title of baronet, but a fee of £10,000. Sir Morell Mackenzie is reported to have received more than twice this amount for his treatment of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany. Dimsdale, a prominent practitioner of London in 1762, was called thence to St. Petersburg to vaccinate the Empress Catherine II., for which he received not only the equivalent of £10,000, but an extra £2,000 for travelling expenses, the title of Baron, and a life pension of £500 yearly. His Royal Highness the Nawab of Rampur, India, recently paid an English army surgeon £50,000 for a three months' occasional attendance in an ordinary attack of rheumatism. The late Sir Andrew Clark often charged £200 for running down from London to Liverpool, and the late Sir William Gull commended equally high rates for similar services. A Russian surgeon charged a wealthy notable of Odessa £1,200 for opening an abscess on the hip, the time occupied being about ten minutes. And better still, while on the same visit, he took a chance shot at another patient in the shape of a similarly simple operation, for which he received nearly £300 more, certainly enough extra to pay the fee of the railway porter on his homeward journey." We notice, however, that the *British Medical Journal* says the above estimate of medical fees is "curiously and circumstantially exaggerated." "The tariff of fees attributed to Sir William Gull and Sir Andrew Clark for country attendances is multiplied by ten. The total of fees earned by Sir Morell Mackenzie fo[illegible] prolonged attendances on the German [illegible] months, is doubled ; and [illegible] ever earned by any [illegible] that all these great [illegible] day they may be

THE CRICKET SEASON.

BARONET C. C.

The Baronet C. C. finished off its season on the 8th instant, with a very easy win over Patiala. During the season the club played nine matches, won seven, lost one, and drew one. This is a very good result, considering that the team which met with a solitary defeat at the hands of the Deolali School of Musketry, was their second eleven, not including such towers of strength as Gagrat, Writer, Daruvala, and Kapadia. In batting, Gagrat stands, as usual, at the head of the averages with 54·20 for five completed innings, Raja coming next with 30·42 for seven completed innings. Gagrat's display was always exceedingly attractive, and he obtained his runs with marvellous rapidity. He has played consistently good cricket throughout the season—his average in all matches being 32·47 for twenty-one completed innings—and, no doubt, still retains the high distinction of the champion bat among the Parsees. Raja has also done very well, and judging from his present display, he gives signs of a brilliant future. In bowling, Writer, Bharucha, and Raja have done exceedingly well, they are a trio of bowlers which any eleven in the whole Presidency may well be proud to possess. These excellent results which the club has achieved without the assistance of two of their best all round men—Pavri and Bapasola—undoubtedly justify their title to the high distinction of being the strongest among the local native club.

CUSTOMS C. C.

The Customs C. C. finished off their season on the 22nd ultimo with a very comfortable win over the Telegraph C. C. During the season the Club played 5 matches, won 2, lost 1, and drew 2. In batting the club can boast of 3 very useful sound bats in Raja, Ford, and P. W. Jackson, and in bowling 3 good reliable bowlers in Raja, G. Kelly, and P. W. Jackson. So long as these 4 are on the rolls of the club, it can hold its own against any average combination.

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

The record of the Ephinstonians, played 8, won 6, drawn 2, is a very good one, due mainly to D. Kanga, C. Patel, D. Mody, and Sanjana in the batting department, and Chenoy, Pochkhana, and Machlivala in the bowling line. In batting, as well as in bowling, the club has showed good results during the season, and amongst the local native clubs it can be reckoned inferior only to the Baronet C. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT C. C.

The O. D. C. C. finished off their season on the 29th ult. with an easy win over the B. B. and C. I. Railway C. C. Out of eleven matches played during the season, four were won, five lost, one drawn, and one resulted in a "tie." In batting Rustomji, Farmar, Barcy, and Edalji have done well ; in bowling Rustomji Pincent, Cruikshank, and Dinshawji rendered good service. The O. D. C. C. were much handicapped by the absence of P. W. Jackson, their best all round cricketer, who was able to play in only three matches.

Y. M. C. A.

The display of the local Y. M. C. A. was rather disappointing this season, having lost no less than eight matches. They have shown better results during previous years. This is due to the absence of two good all round men—Herbert Clark and C. S. Jackson. These two were well replaced by G. Kelly and P. W. Jackson, but they were able to take part in a few matches only. In bowling the Y. M. C. A. are undoubtedly very strong. They have got lots of good bowlers, notably, James, Allen, F. Clark, G. Kelly, P. Jackson, Hale, Hertbert, &c., but their weak point lies in the batting department of the game. With the exception, perhaps, of W. George and P. Jackson, there is not a single reliable batsman. H. E. Harrington, Allen, F. Clark, Walsh and Aldridge are good bats, but they cannot lay claim to the title of reliable batsmen. The Y. M. C. A. team cannot, for one moment, be called first class unless they make great strides in the batting department. Their fielding is good, and in this department they are above an average European combination.

MILITARY MEDICAL C. C.

The show of the Medicos during the season was an excellent one, and compares very favourably with their show of the previous season. This is mainly due to the excellent all round cricket of W. Parrot and F. Simpson, whose services in both the departments of the game were quite invaluable. The only other ones to render useful assistance were W. Kirkpatrick and Dr. Hojel, who also did good service to the club in the batting and bowling lines respectively.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C. C.

The progress of the above club is quite unsatisfactory. As usual, this is the only club which has, I think, not won a single match. With the exception of Netscher, who rendered useful service to the club both with bat and with ball, there is no other good batsman or bowler. In all the departments of the game they are very weak.

THE COLABA GARRISON.

The garrison played a very few matches this season, and their record is a good one. It is to be regretted that 3 of their matches—one with Poona Gymkhana and 2 with Rallis—were abandoned owing to some cause. As long as Greig and Smith are playing for them, they can undoubtedly claim to be first class, for besides the above two they have got good batsmen in Hancock, Kelly, Locke, and Ryan, and useful bowlers in Benson, Clinch, and O'Donnel.

THE MARINE BATTALION C. C.

The show of the above club during the past season was a fairly satisfactory one. In the batting department the club has got a lot of good batsmen in Creagh, Burroughs, Khan Mehter, Sherekhan, Shaikh Ebhraim, and Gennak, and in bowling Sherekhan, Khanmehter, Shaikh Ebhraim, and Sonnak are a fine quarttette of good bowlers. The fielding of the club is, also, very good.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

The record of the Hindus, as usual, is very unsatisfactory. During the season they won only one match and lost lots of matches. It is rather surprising, how the Hindus, notwithstanding their having made great strides in both the departments of the game, are showing unsatisfactory results. I attribute this to the want of a good captain among the Hindus. In bowling they have got a lot of good bowlers in Kothare, Chonkar, Patkar, Kale, Banda, &c., and in the other department good reliable batsmen in Chonkar, Jaykar, Dhotre, Gossavi, Bhandare, Kirtikar, &c., and their constant failure even with all these in their ranks is all the more astonishing. In fielding, also, they have much improved, but have not left the bad habit of losing heart when a stand is made by their opponents.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The record of the Islamites is a very satisfactory one, and distinctly proves that they have made great strides in the game during the few years they took to it. In batting J. Remtula, Abbu Fazil, and A. N. Tayabji have done good service, and in bowling Abbas, Abba and A. N. Tayabji have done well. It would be no exaggeration to say that their good show is due, in a large measure, to the excellent judgment of their captain Ibhraim Rahimtullah.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

The above club has done well during the season in the few matches that were played. Gagrat and R. Mistri are its pillars, and as long as they are playing for the club, the club will hold its own against any Local XI. The club also possesses other good bats in Ayrton, Spencer, Vakil and Reporter. One of the special features of the season was the appearance of a colt M. R. Parakh, who acquitted himself very well, both with bat and with ball, and promises to do great things for the club in future.

Male prisoners (the Prison Commissioners state) sentenced to hard labour who are not found unfit for medical reasons, are placed on the tread-wheel during the first month for six hours in each day, three in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, the speed of the wheel being thirty-two feet per minute ; and five minutes' rest being allowed to each fifteen minutes' work. The work of the tread-wheel is turned to useful account whenever it is practicable.

It is announced from Sofia, says a Vienna Correspondent, that important party conferences were held during the past week. The result is a union of the three parties—the Conservatives, Liberals, and Moderate Russophiles will join hands against the Radicals. They promise to support the Government, and will be loyal to the Prince. The new Minister M. Welitschkoff took an active part in the coalition. He was, as has already been stated, the leader of the Russophiles, and violently opposed M. Stambuloff, whose hatred he evoked by living in Italy. After M. Stambuloff's fall he came to Sofia and told the Prince that he was prepared to support the dynasty now M. Stambuloff had been removed. The Prince then brought MM. Stoiloff and Welitschkoff together, and ultimately named the latter Minister. The Government is much pleased with the result of the election in Bela Slatina. It was here that Zankoff had been elected, and disturbances took place, during which the urns with the voting papers in them were overturned, and the Government declared Zankoff's election void. Since then the Minister M. Tonscheff, of whose resignation nothing more has been said, was elected at Bela Slatina and Zankoff is without a seat in the Sobranje.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DISMISSED.

Mr. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, heard the case, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, Assay Master, Bombay Mint, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Mr. Ali N. Tyebji. Mr. Dharamsey, of Messrs. Thakoredas, Dharamsey, and Cama, appeared for the complainant ; while Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, represented the Colonel.

Complainant being called and examined by Mr. Dharamsey, said that he assisted his father in the firm of Messrs. Tyebji and Company, general merchants. He was a nephew of Mr. Budrudin Tyebji. He was in the habit of going to the Royal Asiatic Society Library, which is located on the north side of the central room of the Town Hall. There is a door in the central room which leads to the library. There is a museum attached to the library, and it is located on the south side, outside the central hall. The only communication being through the central hall. The museum is on the west of the organ. Witness was in the habit of going to the library through the door in the central room, and had done so for the last two or three years, never having been interfered with by anybody. He had very often seen other members going the same way. The museum was open to the public from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., a very large notice to the effect being placed on the landing. Witness had very often seen people go to the museum. On the day in question at 5 p.m., he went to the library through the main hall, and after remaining there for about thirty minutes proceeded to leave by the same way. A library peon, named Ganoo Putlaji, opened the door for witness who had about five or six books in his hands. In the main hall in front of the door and in the hall there is a statue of Lord Elphinstone. Witness on entering the hall saw a European gentleman standing on the east of the statue. The gentleman turned towards witness and stamping his foot on the floor made violent gestures, and said "D——n you get out." Witness remained where he was, the Colonel rushed towards him, and catching him by the shoulders pushed him. Witness asked why he did it, and how he could prevent him from passing through the library. The Colonel became more violent, gave him two more pushes, sending him two steps behind, *i.e.*, almost to the door. Giving the third push he put witness out of the hall and shut the door. Witness heard Colonel Martin say "I can, I can," and a word "reserved." Two books from his hands had fallen on the floor, and witness picked them up. Witness heard some ladies and gentlemen practising music in the hall at the time. On various occasions when music was being practised in the hall witness had passed through unmolested. Witness gave no provocation to the Colonel. The push that he gave him was violent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Burder, witness said that he did not wish the magistrate to understand that at the time he intended to go to the museum. The main entrance to the library is from another flight of stairs to the north. Witness thought himself justified in going through the hall which was engaged by other people as he had done so before. He was not told that members of the library could pass through the hall any time they liked. Witness had seen examinations being held in the Town Hall. On such occasions witness did not attempt to push his way through the examination hall. Witness had not stated in the information that the Colonel had pushed him thrice. Witness did not see the notice regarding free admission to the museum on the 1st instant. Witness did not see a lady sitting on a bench near the door. He was not sure if he saw any gentleman. He saw ladies on the platform. Colonel Martin never told witness to go by the other way. There was a discussion between them lasting for a minute or a minute and a half. During the discussion, beyond what witness already said no other statement was made by the Colonel. Witness did not know if the Colonel had one hand on a door that was closed. He did not make any attempt to push past the Colonel. His resistance was merely verbal. Witness considered hat he had the right to pass through the hall—the right established by usage and custom. Witness did not think he had the right to pass through a concert hall.

In re-examination witness said that at the time no chairs were spread about the hall as was done on occasions of concerts. When examinations were held in the hall there were police-guards placed at the gate. When practices of concerts were going on the front doors were kept open. There were no peons posted to tell people that the hall was reserved. If Colonel Martin had requested him politely to go out another way he should at once have done so.

To the Court.—There is no notice on the door in the central hall to the effect that it is an entrance to the library. I heard nothing beyond the words "I can, I can" and the word "reserved." The last word I believe was used to mean that the hall was reserved.

Gunnoo Putlaji, a peon in the Royal Asiatic Society Library, deposed to having seen the Colonel rush up to complainant, and push him. After some conversation in English the Colonel again pushed complainant, and finally closed the door with a third push.

Cross-examined, witness said that the door could be locked from both sides. The Colonel pushed complainant thrice, holding him by the arms.

Re-examined, witness said he had never seen the door locked from the southern side. The conversation commenced between complainant and Colonel Martin after the first push was given.

Mr. W. George, custodian of the Town Hall, said that the northern side of the hall was occupied by the R. A. S. Library. One must get through the main hall to go to the museum. No notice was put up at the entrance when the Philharmonic Society practised music. A large number of men came every day to the Town Hall. Strangers had often entered the hall while music was going on, and witness, if there, told them to go away, and they did. The Philharmonic Society did not put up any notice at the entrance. Witness had seen members of the Library pass through the main hall. He had seen European members pass through the hall.

Cross-examined.—Witness knew that a very large number of European members of the library were members of the Philharmonic Society also. Whenever people were asked to leave the hall, it being engaged they invariably did so. (Mr. Burder here put in two documents signed by the Under-Secretary to the Government, authorising the Philharmonic Society to use the hall twice a week.) Witness believed that the proper entrance to the library was the North Gate.

Mr. Sadanand T. Bhandare, salesman of Messrs. Wallace and Company, and a member of the library for the last three years, said that whenever he went to the library from his office he passed through the hall. On one or two occasions while music was going on he had passed through the central hall without being interfered with.

Mr. Burder, in opening the defence, said that a man in complainant's position ought not to have intruded in a room occupied by ladies, and should have known that it was impolite, and discourteous on his part to have persisted in entering it after having been informed that the hall was reserved under a Government order. The hall was the property of Colonel Martin for the time being, and should not have been encroached upon, and if it was, then Colonel Martin was justified in pushing him out of the room. It had been alleged that Colonel Martin swore, stamped his foot, and became violent, but it was quite improbable that an Englishman would do that in the presence of ladies.

Mr. Alfred Peel, assistant manager to Messrs. Kemp and Company, and a performing member of the Philharmonic Society, being called for the defence, said that he was present on the day in question. Two ladies were practising on the platform. He saw complainant come up to the door. After some conversation Colonel Martin pushed him out and shut the door. No violent gestures of language seemed to be used. If he had done so witness would have seen it. He saw complainant being held by the Colonel only once. Colonel Martin did not appear very excited. He did not see the Colonel stamp his foot or shake his fist.

Cross-examined.—Witness was seated on a bench at the end of the hall. He was on the west side. Witness was facing the north. He was about a hundred feet away from the statue, and was all attention to the music. He remained at his place all the time. Nothing particular drew his attention. Witness saw Colonel Martin near the statue and complainant at the door. Colonel Martin did not walk quietly towards the complainant. He turned quickly. Three ladies were performing on the platform, but he saw no other ladies in the hall. He did not hear the conversation between Colonel Martin and complainant. Colonel Martin gave a continuous push to complainant who was put back about four or five steps, When Colonel Martin was speaking to complainant, his back wastowards witness, and yet he could say that the Colonel was not excited.

Colonel Martin's statement was then taken down. He said : "I am the honorary secretary and treasurer of the Bombay Philharmonic Society. We have the Town Hall given to us for practice on Mondays and Thursdays. As honorary secretary it is my duty to see that the rules are properly obeyed. Under rule 20th only performing members can be present during the practice, and rehearsals, &c. On the evening of the first instant, I had a call for full chorus at half-past five. The small specia-

practice was fixed at 5 o'clock. Two young ladies practised on violins accompanied by a lady on the piano. I stood at the north end of the hall to listen and criticise. While there, near the statue, I heard somebody coming into the hall from the R. A. S. Library, and I turned round and saw complainant with some books in his hands. I never swore, never stamped my foot, and was not at all excited during the whole time. As an English gentleman I would never do so. I said : " Please do not come into the hall, why do not you go down the other stairs ?That is the proper way." I spoke very quietly, and in a low voices purrposely not to make a noise and interrupt the music which was going on. Complainant replied I could not prevent him going that way, and he spoke rather briskly. I said : "I beg your pardon, I think you do not understand the hall is reserved for the Society." He again said : " You have no right to keep me out of the hall." I then explained to him that the hall was given to the Society on Mondays and Thursdays for practising. He made a similar reply again. I told him we had a perfect right to keep him out of the hall, because it was given us under a Government resolution. He again repeated I could not keep him out. I repeated my sentence, changing the word resolution to order. His manner by this time had become rather troublesome. He said you can't keep me out, and he pushed me to pass. It was a double door, and half of it was closed. I said : " We will see about that. I took hold of his arm below the elbow. I pushed him back, using no more force than sufficient to push him beyond the door to enable me to shut it. I then latched the door. I did it very quietly, and resumed my place near the statue. I often had asked people to leave the hall, both Europeans and Natives. I and gentlemen who held the same position, and who acted for me, had done so for the last seven years, and never had any trouble about it. I did not assault complainant, but he insulted me, the Society I represent, and the ladies who were practising."

Mr. Dharamsey, in course of summing up, said that regarding respect towards ladies his client would not yield an inch to Colonel Martin. The Colonel must have lost his temper, and used violence towards complainant, as was brought out in evidence. There was no notice to the public to show that the hall was reserved on the occasion for practising music, and that the public were excluded from it by a Government order. If complainant was wrong, Colonel Martin should not have taken the law in his own hands, but should have asked either the custodian of the Town Hall, or the police to drive him out. Mr. Dhuramsey was sure that Colonel Martin would not have acted in the same manner as he did towards complainant, if a European gentleman was concerned instead of his client. Such distinctions were always to be deplored, and any attempt to set at naught the authority of law, or to take the law in one's own hands, should be put a stop to.

The magistrate in disposing of the case, said that from the meagre evidence given he held that the complainant's story was untrue. The information filed by him stated that there was only one push given, and now he stated in evidence that there were three. The fact that Colonel Martin stamped his foot was not borne out by other evidence. Those were not the only points,mnior as they were on which complainant was guilty of giving false evidence. Mr. Pell's evidence was perfectly trustworthy, and as if that was so, there was more room to believe that the complainant did not state the truth. Colonel Martin as the executive officer of the Philharmonic Society, was perfectly justified in using force for ejecting complainant. The summons was dismissed, and the court held that the complainant was open to blame for bringing a case of an extremely vexatious character.

Mr. Burder asked that, as the charge was vexatious, or frivolous, complainant should be fined.

Mr. Dhuramsey said there being an absence of malice, no fine could be inflicted, even in the shape of compensation, and the case was not a trumped-up one.

The magistrate said that as no monetary compensations was asked for by Colonel Martin, he would not grant the application.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1894.

The report of Dr. Weir for the second quarter of 1894 contains the following interesting particulars :—

The health of the City during this quarter has not been as favourable as in the preceding three months of the year. The total enhanced mortality is due to an increased mortality from measles, cholera, small-pox, and diarrhœa. Exclusive of still-born, 7,190 deaths were registered, being 457 more than in the last quarter, and 690 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The death-rate is equal to 34·99 per 1,000 of population calculated on the Census of 1891. Examining the satistics according to place of birth, we find that 3,835 persons, including still-born, were born, in Bombay ; that 3,697 were born out of Bombay ; and that the place of birth of 57 persons could not be ascertained.

The fever mortality is 41 more than in the last quarter, but 137 less than in the corresponding months of the past year, and 247 less than the average of the preceding five years. Of the total deaths from fevers 1,335 were ascribed to remittent fever, being 40 more than in the last quarter, but 335 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year ; 234 were due to simple continued fever, being 14 more than in the last quarter, but 80 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year ; 57 were referred to ague, being 17 less than in the last quarter, and 24 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year ; 6 were due to enteric fever, being 4 more than in the last quarter, and 2 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. In all, 1,632 deaths were ascribed to fevers. The mortality from small-pox is 116 more than in the preceding 3 months, and 166 more than in the corresponding months of the past year. From measles 399 deaths were registered, being 163 more than in the last quarter and 255 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The mortality from cholera is 118 more than in the last quarter, and 66 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. There were 144 cases, of which 122 proved fatal. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were 87 less than in the last quarter, but 232 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. 1,402 deaths were registered under the head of the diseases of the respiratory system ; of these 900 were ascribed to bronchitis, being 20 more than in the last quarter, and 239 more than in the corresponding period of the past year ; 309 were referred to pneumonia, being 68 less than in the last quarter, but 32 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. From diseases of the digestive system 756 deaths were registered, being 99 more than in the last quarter, and 231 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. To diarrhœa 415 deaths were ascribed, being 102 more than in the last quarter, and 138 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. To dysentery 146 deaths were due, being 2 less than in the last quarter, but 51 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. To all other diseases of the digestive system 195 deaths were referred,being one less than in the last quarter, but 42 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. To affection of the nervous system 592 deaths were ascribed, being 42 more than in the last quarter, and 127 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. There were 14 deaths from puerperal fever. One death from hydrophobia was registered. 538 deaths were referred to old age and debility, being 44 less than in the last quarter, and 92 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. The deaths from accidents and violence amounted to 106, being 16 more than in the last quarter, and 13 more than in the corresponding period of the last year ; 16 deaths were ascribed to poisoning, being 3 more than in the last and in the corresponding quarters of the last year. Of the deaths from poisoning 14 were suicidal and 2 accidental ; of the latter one was from snake-bite. The deaths from drowning were 12 more than in the last quarter, and 10 more than in the corresponding months of the past year ; 8 were suicidal, 15 accidental, and in 7 instances the circumstances under which death took place were not known. The rate of mortality amongst the chief races living in the City is shown below :—

	Annual rate per 1,000.
Hindus	32·50
Hindus of low caste	69·21
Mussulman	42·32
Parsees	22·50
Europeans	23·90

The infant mortality is 557 more than in the preceding quarter, and 347 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year ; 3,275 children under 4 years of age died.

	No. of deaths.	Annual rate per 1,000.
Under 1 year	2,083	329·44
2 years	691	204·69
3 "	367	103·79
4 "	134	41·44

At the burying and burning grounds of the City 4,986 bodies were buried, 2,317 burnt, and 283 conveyed to the Towers of Silence. 3,452 living—1,788 male, 1,664 female—and 399 still-born births were registered, being 274 less than in the last quarter and 290 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The proportions of males to females by the Census of 1891 was as 170·60 to 100, but assuming that there were 100 males to 100 females, the birth-rate would be equal to 28·66.

THE POONA RIOTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

The court was not quite so crowded to-day, as the heavy rain had diminished the eager assemblage somewhat, and the police had taken some wise precautions to prevent the unseemly hustling and jostling of the previous day. Both the witnesses who were examined, were severely cross-examined by Mr. Branson and Mr. Gadgil, and although several discrepancies appeared between the evidence given by these witnesses in the lower courts and their present statements, the story they first told was practically adhered to. His Honour the Judge questioned the relevancy of some of Mr. Branson's questions, when the latter replied rather sharply that it would be obvious to the jury later on why he had asked those questions. His Honour said that it was necessary this should be made obvious to him before he allowed them to go on. Mr. Branson replied that he had finished what he had to say. The following is the substance of the cross-examination. On his cross-examination by Mr. Branson, witness said he did not have any conversation with any one on that evening between the time he spoke to Natu and told him to stop the music and the time he arrested the accused. He did not try to arrest anyone else then accused No. 7.

The vague manner in which the witness gave his answers led to a short passage of words between the two counsel as to his meaning. Witness persisted that he was present in the compound for about ten minutes before he arrested the accused, but afterwards admitted that he went in with some other police, arrested accused, and left at once. He did not speak to the boy he arrested. The accused was not dressed in the clothes he now appeared in. He had on a blue overcoat and a cap, the same that he has on now. No. 7, the accused, which witness arrested, is named Gajanan Vinayek, a Brahmin priest. Mr. Branson caused some amusement by insisting on witness showing the court how accused had thrown away his stick, but afterwards confessed he did not know which hand the stick was in. He did not go into the musjid himself. He went four or five paces from the musjid building where the tree was. When he first saw the fire it was about 2 feet high. That was before the police arrived. He did not mention the fire to anyone, nor did anyone mention the fire to him. The fire had gone down when he went into the compound. He did not hear anybody suggest that the fire pump should be brought. He told the havildar when he brought his prisoner that he had caught him in the musjid. For over an hour the mob were inside breaking the lamps. He could not say if there were any left to break when Mr. Vaz came. He did not know who found the oil-can. At the time of the *panchnama* he saw it near the musjid. He did not know who brought it from the musjid. After the *panchnama* was over he saw the bottles in the musjid. He saw the people throwing the oil on the fire out of these bottles. He did not make any remarks about these bottles at the time of the *panchnama* to the havildar. He could not identify the people who threw the oil. He saw it being thrown from the gate, but he could not identify the bottles. He was reminded that he told the magistrate he saw people doing this after he had entered the compound of the musjid. The witness replied that he did. He did not attempt to arrest anybody. Mr. Branson here drew attention to the discrepancies between the evidence the witness gave before the magistrate and his present statement. The learned Judge ruled that witness was to be examined concerning the evidence which he had given before that court as witness adhered to the statement he had just made. After tiffin the witness was cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil, who asked witness if he knew the accused. He replied that he did, and had known him for some years. His former evidence before the magistrate which was read to him, stated that he did not know the accused before he arrsted him. Witness explained that he had found out afterwards that he knew him from asking him his name, and also because he had seen his photograph in the *Farashkhana*. It was too dark for him to see whether the men who were under the tree were Hindus or Mahomedans until they came out on to the road.

The court asked witness how he came to find out that he knew the prisoner ? Witness repeated his answer that he asked him his name and recognised him from the photo. There were no Hindus in the mosque when he first got to the gate, but the Mussalmans were there, and they remained until the gates were broken. The Hindus broke down the gate and beat the Mahomedans. He did not see the fire till the Hindu mob came, most of the mela people were carrying sticks. He could see the lamps being broken from the tree where he stood.

The jury asked how the witness could say that a Mahomedan was on the tree. He replied because people said so. He saw a man sitting on the tree.

Chottam Prasad, the third witness was next examined, repeating the story he had told to the City Magistrate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson he said : He did not see if were any other prisoners. He saw some police there. Some of them must have seen him bring his two prisoners, but he could not mention any one. He was assisted by five or six sepoys ; some were armed and some were not. He required these because the prisoner's tried to escape. He arrested these men inside the musjid, but he could not say in what part. He went into the musjid with Mr. Vaz's party, he seized the men, and brought them out at once. He did not arrest anyone in the compound, because he saw these men breaking the lamps. Two or three police men helped me to bring them along. He had never seen the policemen before. He did not know what caste they were. They returned with him from the chowkey to the musjid. He saw Mr. Vaz when he came out from the musjid. The witness did not know either of the prisoners he arrested. He was severely cross-examined on this point, but persisted in saying that he did not know either of the accused. He saw the fire burning about a quarter of an hour before Mr. Vaz came. No one suggested sending for a fire-pump. He said it was a dhotur burning, but he could not be certain. He did not see the two Mahomedans the first time. He saw them the second time. He saw Mr. Vaz there. Witness said he was struck on the leg while he was trying to keep the mob back. He did see some other prisoners being taken from the musjid to the chowkey, but he could not say who they were. They were each taking one man. Mr. Gadgil next cross-examined the witness, who said that the police who helped to arrest accused did so of their own accord. He did not identify any particular policeman. There were about forty at the scene. He did not notice if any particular lamps were broken ; all he saw was the lamps being smashed. In his re-examination by Mr. Lowndes witness said that the crowds were being held back, that was why the road was clear.

THE LATE MR. FRANK LEVY, C. S.

The sad news, says the local *Mail*, was received in Madras late on Saturday night of the suicide of Mr. Frank Levy, C. S., Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Southern Division, at Mangalore. From the few particulars that have reached Madras, it appears that Mr. Levy arrived at Mangalore on Tuesday in a feverish condition. He stayed at first with Mr. Thornhill, but the fever increasing Dr. O'Hara took charge of him, and conveyed him to his own residence. On Saturday at 4 o'clock he seemed interested in the preparations being made for his departure by next day's steamer, but at 5 o'clock during the doctor's absence he cut his throat with a razor. He died at 10 o'clock and was buried at 2 o'clock yesterday, Sunday. The particulars of the suicide were not witnessed by anybody. It is said that Mr. Levy had lately been suffering a great deal from fever, contracted, in the first instance, we believe, when he was in Cuddapah District last year. Mr. Levy, whose head-quarters were at Trichinopoly, was at the time on tour in company with the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Mr. Arundel. When in his usual health, Mr. Levy was of a genial temperament, but when ill was subject to fits of depression. His tragic ending will come as a great shock to his many friends and acquaintances in this Presidency. We believe that he was regarded by his superiors as a promising young officer, and doubtless if he had lived he would have become Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department in which he was serving, and to which he had only recently been appointed. The deceased had been only six years in the country. He was educated at Repton and University College, London, and arrived in Madras at the end of 1887. His first appointment was to Tinnevelly in February 1888, and he afterwards served in Salem and Cuddapah Districts. Last year he was placed on special duty to assist the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue and subsequently was posted to act for Mr. Murdoch in the appointment which he held at the time of his death.

A remarkable story is going the rounds of the American Press with reference to Prince Victor Bonaparte. It is to the effect that when two years ago Kaiser Wilhelm, at Erfurt, spoke of Napoleon I. in a depreciating manner and called him a Corsican adventurer, Prince Victor decided to challenge him, and was only dissuaded by the earnest entreaties of the several sovereigns, including his uncle, the King of Italy. The story goes so far as to give particulars, the names of the seconds which the Prince had selected, &c. The Kaiser will perhaps oblige with a contradiction or confirmation—or (on second thoughts) perhaps he won't.

NATIVE JOURNALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In conferring the inestimable boon of a free and an untrammelled Native Press, Government thought that it would be provided with an auxiliary force with which they might co-operate, and in whose counsels they might find enlightenment in legislative enterprise. If one follows the inspiration of the Native Press, any person who has common-sense will be convinced that the Native Press with a few brilliant exceptions, instead of aiming at supplementing the existing Government, is doing its best to supplant it. Sir Henry Sumner Maine has, I think, remarked that in this country there is no law of seditious libel or anything corresponding to it. This fact makes the conditions of the Native Press to give unbridled license to their tongues and to their pens. It is contrary to the genius of the British Government to have recourse to repressive measures. In 1889,Sir John Gorst,in reply to a reference to certain congress publications, is recorded to have said that Government trusted to the spread of education to cultivate a proper understanding between the ruler and the ruled, and that no repressive measures were necessary. It is a narrow and suicidal policy to arrest the aspirations which the educated natives now possess, and which the Britishers themselves have created. An Englishman or an American prizes his own freedom of action and individual responsibility above all else. Until the conductors of the Native Press use well the powers which have already been given to them by a benign and paternal Government, and prove their fitness thereby for greater privileges, which the British Government is too ready to bestow upon them they become perfectly useless to wield the Press, and they must know that they will never command respect from the discerning public. The action of an alien Government, fair and well intentioned, is liable to be misconstrued and misrepresented. The Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular press in Poona is entirely in the hands of the Brahmins, who invariably make it their business to blacken the British Administration and twist even its acts of beneficence into tyrannous flights. What a number of lies are published in these papers ? These Brahmin editors ought to know that it sometimes takes a long time to kill a lie.

A distinguished and disinterested friend of India, Sir G. Birdwood,who has consecrated his life for the welfare of the dumb millions of this country, speaks as follows of the native press :—" We have educated the country beyond its needs, and its capacity for providing for educated men, and yearly the ranks of the educated are swollen by thousands, but there is as yet no livelihood for them. There is nothing left for the educated native so perfectly congenial to him, as an educated man, as the Native Press, and he becomes the editor, and probably the proprietor, of a vernacular newspaper. He is a discontented, soured man to begin with, and we have educated him in the manner best calculated to perfect and point the expression of discontent. . . . This is the reason of the almost microscopical scrutiny with which the pettiest details of administration in India are watched, and of the bitter spirit in which the shortcoming and misdeeds of individual officials are exposed."

The " Indian Mirror " has the following remark, which is equally applicable to the Native papers on this side of India :—" Anyone who will go through the weekly reports on the Native papers, cannot help thinking that in the current vocabulary of our contemporaries, education means the loss of respect for the Government ; public spirit is synonymous with empty bluster ; patriotism is hatred of Englishmen, and impartiality is gross abuses."

What is the effect produced from such foolish effusions ? In the language of a correspondent who addressed the *Indian Mirror*, " such indiscreet, go-ahead effusions render the breach between the Europeans and the Natives still wider, and make those Englishmen who have really the welfare of India at their hearts, think that their sympathy is wasted upon beings who do not possess a spark of gratitude in them."

The editors of the Poona Native press ought to know that sensible men, whether they are Europeans or Natives, will seldom or never attach any weight to rabid utterances, and that they should not overstep the bounds of sobriety and moderation in the expressions of their opinions. The editors of most of the Native papers, whose creed is to malign the members of the Civil Service, who have built up this mighty fabric of the British Empire in India, should not show such base ingratitude as to conveniently forget " the high character borne by the Civil Service, the conspicuous ability displayed by many of its members, and its self-sacrifice in critical times." Let the Brahmins of the Deccan read, mark, and inwardly digest the following German view of Indian officials taken from *Allemeigne Zeitung* :—" Leaving the Provinces out of consideration, they (high officials) rule within them over tracts equal to kingdoms in extent containing millions of inhabitants, for whose well-being they are answerable. So long as they act on broad and general lines, the rest is left to their own responsibility and power of resource. Of course, mistakes occur. When do they not ? But, on the whole, the work of the English officials in India calls for unstinted admiration. It is really wonderful what a long string of names can be given of men who have worked successfully for the districts made over to their care, and this is a fact which still lives in the grateful memory of the people." M. Vambery thus observes :—" I am not an Englishman, and do not ignore the shortcomings and mistakes of English rule in India ; but as one who has lived in many countries of Europe and Asia, and who took great trouble to look deeply into matters, I can assure you that England is by far in advance of the rest of the European nations in point of justice, humanity, liberty, and fair dealing with those who are interested to her care." I conclude my letter with the following words of Michael Katkoff, editor of the *Moscow Gazette*, who can hardly be accused of undue partiality to British rule, and these words should be engraved in letters of gold on the tablets of their hearts by the English-speaking people of this vast country and especially by the Deccan Brahmins : " In reality the English have been the saviours of India. During whole centuries the history of India presents one continued spectacle of murder and devastation. The bloody era terminates with the conquest of India by the English, whose Government has been more mild, humane, and just than all the governments under which the Hindus have ever lived."—Yours, &c.,

N.

THE NEW DOLLAR.

The Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* comments on this subject in a strain coincident with that of our remarks on the subject last week. He writes :—A proposed British dollar will be coined in the Bombay Mint and will circulate in the Far East in the early months of next year. This, of course, will be tantamount to a certain resumption of coinage work in the Indian mints, but the best opinions here are to the effect that it can in no direct way influence rupee exchanges. The want of a British dollar has long been felt in the Straits and in the Far East generally, and more recent events having led to a somewhat pronounced contraction in the currency, such as it is, in those parts, adequate representations were made to the Colonial Government with the result that the Home Government has now sanctioned the coinage required. The principal coins in those parts are Mexican dollars and Japanese yen, the two coins passing for equal value in the Straits, though in Hongkong the Jap coin is rarely seen. In fact the currency of Kongkong consists principally of chopped Mexican dollars, more or less worn : new coin of full weight therefore often commands a premium. Hitherto there has been a flow of Mexican dollars to England in adjustment of the balance of trade between the two countries, and these have pretty steadily been diverted to the Far East, where they were wanted ; but the exchange between South America and England being now frequently unfavourable to such remittances, there has been a curtailment in the shipments of coin. As regards the Japanese yen there has also been a falling off in the supply : at the declaration of war the Japanese Government was thoughtful enough to intimate to the principal importers of silver into that country, that their mint would be hampered by their own requirements and that roughly the proceeds of the metal handed in for minting, would not be available for five months, as against three weeks, the time usually taken. For the two reasons given, it will be readily understood that there was a pressing need for the Colonial Government to move in the matter, and it is satisfactory to those principally interested in trade in Malaya and China to learn that they are now to have what they have been crying out for for years, and that is a proper British dollar. It is almost incredible in these days of a reported plethora of the white metal, that such has been the dearth at some centres of excessive voracity for silver in the Far East, as to send the price to a premium above silver point of late ; the equivalent of a penny an ounce over the weight of dollars of equal fineness has frequently been paid. To the banks of issue in the Straits and China it is of the first importance that their reserves should be on a proper footing, and the knowledge that the coin held from time to time against their notes in the hands of the public, will shortly be in British dollars instead of in the he[illegible] Mexico and Japan, can only b[illegible] new coin will be of 416 [illegible] make it identical with [illegible] weight and qualit[illegible] to be of 417¼ grains, but in China it is usual to estimate that 1,000 dollars weigh 717 Canton taels, which gives the average weight of the Mexican coin as nearly 415¾ grains. The public are indebted to two of the Eastern Exchange Banks for the reform now to come about, as it is mainly owing to their exertion in pressing the point on the authorities that the matter has been dealt with. The Government required a guarantee that not less than 5 million dollars would annually be coined, and this assurance has been given by the banks above referred to, namely, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The dies for the new coin have been cut at home and approved ; on the front are the words *One British Dollar* in three languages. English, Malay and Chinese ; on the reverse instead of the Queen's head are the Royal Arms ; it will, judging by the etching, be a handsome, though, of course, a bulky coin. Silver arriving by sea for coinage into dollars will be admitted into Bombay free of duty, and the necessary safeguards have been arranged for metal so minted to be packed and put on board of outward bound craft, so that no evasion of duty under pretence of coinage into dollars will be possible. The mint seigniorage will be one per cent.

The same correspondent writes :—Foreign politics are having a weighing down effect on certain branches of trade. In the Government paper market, for instance, neither European nor Native holders of paper seem to feel very comfortable. The uncertainty as to the turn of affairs should the Amir not recover is alone a disturbing element to the Funds. The bazar claim to be specialists in Russian affairs, and maintain that with the death of the Czar imminent, the peace party will soon be in a helpless minority. Then again, any idea that did prevail as to an early peace between China and Japan is beginning to be dispelled ; some of the bazaar people do not believe in the efficacy of British attempts at intervention when unsupported by great Powers like Germany and America. Finally, French aggression in Madagascar is not a thing to be entirely ignored. It is a wonder that Government paper has not been seriously affected up to the moment, but the coming week may be more eventful. A leading baboo in the market this afternoon in confidentially explaining his views on the position and his desire to have a clear hand if possible, summed up the situation by saying that look at it in any way you like there is " vibration in air," the listener agreed and took a note of the expression and reproduces it here.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esp'lde. In.	Esp'lde. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	88	59	74	28	75	10	64	46
Wednesday, October 24th	0	13	1	10	1	14	0	83
Total	88	72	75	38	76	24	65	29
Total fall to October 24th, 1893	87	25	68	87	66	42	65	54
Total fall to October 24th, 1892	123	55	99	38	97	71	93	15

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH OF OCTOBER, 1894.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·852	Calm	1	88·5	61·9	60	...	28·41	+2·18
Agra	29·854	SE	2	88·5	76·7	89	0·12	30·44	+3·35
Cawnpore	29·865	ENE	3	87·4	68·0	92	1·17	56·44	
Allahabad	29·841	ENE	3	89·2	72·2	95	1·57	66·35	+29·57
Jhansi	29·869	NE	4	87·2	67·7	95	1·85	53·59	+16·14
Jacobabad	29·840	Calm	1	96·5	57·1	47	...	0·20	−2·53
Karachi	29·843	ENE	8	95·9	66·9	25	...	18·63	+12·55
Jeypore	29·867	Calm	1	91·6	67·0	68	...	26·70	+0·11
Ajmere	29·875	Calm	1	88·9	60·2	61	...	23·44	+3·44
Deesa	29·825	NE	7	94·3	72·5	83	...	21·66	−4·08
Ahmedabad	29·826	ENE	4	91·2	73·1	86	0·50	49·68	...
Bhuj	29·803	Calm	6	93·5	70·4	67	...	27·52	+13·68
Rajkot	29·799	NE	6	92·1	70·3	78	0·73	48·31	+20·49
Veraval	29·775	ENE	8	88·6	75·3	91	0·41	25·45	...
Neemuch	29·856	ENE	6	82·7	69·7	90	0·03	26·21	−4·33
Indore	29·822	SSE	3	82·0	70·1	95	1·76	27·67	−3·22
Saugor	29·815	SW	2	83·8	70·6	92	1·15	68·44	+22·83
Jubbulpore	29·873	SE	4	86·1	71·1	85	1·12	53·32	−3·08
Hoshangabad	29·836	Calm	2	82·8	72·7	95	0·46	55·08	+1·41
Khandwa	29·814	SE	4	88·2	75·2	98	0·39	37·38	+6·25
Raipur	29·913	Calm	3	82·8	71·6	87	0·49	50·59	+2·38
Nagpur	29·924	ESE	3	80·4	72·6	89	0·49	51·03	+4·64
Amraoti	29·847	SE	8	82·6	71·8	91	0·60	36·65	+2·75
Akola	29·840	Calm	5	86·0	72·7	95	1·49	31·12	−3·13
Surat	29·806	SW	F	90·6	74·0	98	1·04	49·76	+3·90
Malegaon	29·844	WSW	4	83·9	72·1	95	0·08	26·62	+3·48
Bombay	29·800	ESE	7	81·2	76·0	91	1·05	65·17	−7·01
Poona	29·841	E	8	82·1	69·4	95	1·16	24·84	+0·62
Aurangabad	29·887	SSW	3	83·3	71·1	87	1·25	27·72	...
Sholapur	29·881	S	10	85·2	70·6	82	0·23	20·09	−9·18
Ratnagiri	29·820	SE	6	85·4	75·4	85	0·26	98·48	−10·24
Belgaum	29·870	SE	6	78·3	66·8	95	0·62	43·82	+1·33
Goa	29·813	SE	16	85·1	73·4	95	1·67	91·44	...
Karwar	29·865	SW	3	81·7	73·1	92	0·98	94·71	−26·37
Mangalore	29·898	E	3	77·8	72·9	86	0·75	121·98	+13·34
Calicut	29·909	E	9	79·2	73·0	83	0·55	92·21	−0·80
Cochin	29·911	E	M	81·3	72·6	87	0·85	68·20	−15·59
Bangalore	29·949	SW	8	81·3	66·4	85	0·11	18·28	−6·26
Secunderabad	29·906	SSE	8	82·2	67·8	93	0·25	26·76	−1·66
Masulipatam	29·915	SE	7	85·1	78·0	84	0·05	31·36	+0·77
Bellary	29·907	S	4	83·5	72·3	73	0·20	12·42	−1·74
Cuddapah	29·838	SE		89·1	76·9	74	..	33·53	+8·72
Madras	29·903	SSW	5	83·0	73·5	87	0·57	33·14	+10·43
Coimbatore	29·926	SW	2	84·4	68·3	80	..	8·03	−1·42
Trichinopoly	29·913	WSW	2	90·0	72·4	76	0·81	16·58	−0·36
Negapatam	29·915	W	8	89·5	77·2	79	..	9·66	−7·67
Colombo	29·965	SE	6	86·0	74·0	77	0·15	21·67	−9·91
Aden	29·945	E	8	93·8	75·4	67	..	0·09	−0·35

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes are very irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid fall in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind and at Hoshangabad, a brisk to rapid rise at Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddaph, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Karachi and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate. Winds from Karwar northwards as far as Bhuj are cyclonic, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Goa. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay and Jabalpore. The maximum temperature is now below the normal, but the minimum continues to be above the mean of the season in most places, more particularly in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and at Agra, Allahabad Jeypore, Deesa, Surat and Malegaon, where it is from 5° to 12° in excess. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° and the lowest 57°, both at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably in Gujarat and at Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Surat, Jeypore, Ajmere, Jhansi, Agra and Delhi, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in almost all districts. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Jhansi (1·85"), Indore (1·76"),Goa (1·67"), Allahabad (1·57"), Akola (1·49"), Cawnpore (1.17"), Jabalpore (1·12"), Poona, (1·16"), and Surat (1·04"), an inch at Bombay, and light to moderate showers at Agra, Rajkot, Veraval, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Malegaon, Sholapur, Ratngiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras, and Trichinopoly. A depression still exists on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Dwarka, and as the winds are cyclonic, the weather is still suspicious and unsettled, and may possibly become squally. Pressure is much below the normal in Gujarat, Central India and at Hoshangabad and Bombay, and the weather is disturbed over nearly the whole country. Conditions are very favourable for rain all along the Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Bhuj, and also in Gujarat, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Central India, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and Rajputana.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Wednesday's barometric pressure has given way over Northern India, and has risen in the Peninsula. The fall has been brisk to rapid in North-Western and Central India, and slight in the north of Bombay, Baluchistan, and in North-Eastern India. Pressure has risen briskly in Southern India, and is steady in Burma. The low pressure area in the Arabian Sea is apparently of less importance than yesterday, for the weather conditions are still slightly suspicious off the Kathiawar and Konkan Coasts, where squally weather probably continue. The weather is disturbed in the Central Provinces, Central India and Eastern and Central districts and the N-W-P., where light to moderate rain has been received. Nowgong reports a fall of three inches ; at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Akola, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Indore the amounts have been ranging between one and two inches. Assam, Behar, West Coast districts, and the South of the Peninsula have also received light to moderate rain, Coconada reports four inches, and Raichur three. The rain will probably decrease in the south of the Peninsula, and showery weather continue in the Central Provinces Central India, Bomba[illegible] the Deccan, West Coast districts and [illegible] W-P. and Bengal.

[illegible]MES,—Artists' Colours, Household [illegible]dicines, Toilet Preparations and [illegible] Sick Room Requirements, and [illegible] personal use, &c., at MADON, [illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 16th October, 1894 :—

Read memo. from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated 8th October, 1894, forwarding a letter from the Government of India, Military Department, No. 2864-M.W., dated 29th September, 1894, sanctioning the construction of an additional shed on the south side of the existing troopshed at a cost of Rs. 8,000 in order to provide increased accommodation for the proper shelter of troops arriving at the Sassoon Dock, Bombay, subject to the following conditions:—I. That the building will remain the property of Government, and II. That no increased rent is to be paid to the Port Trust ; and inquiring whether the Port Trustees agree to the conditions specified in the Government of India's letter.

Resolution.—The conditions may be agreed to.

Resumed consideration of a memo. from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, dated 1st September, 1894, intimating that he has no objection to the work of widening the road from Coppersmith Street to Tank Bunder Causeway being commenced by the Trustees on the following conditions :—That the surface drainage is carried out to the satisfaction of the Municipality ; that the Port Trust section of the road is made to work in with the Municipal section of the road as shown on plan forwarded with the letter ; that the usual guarantee is given for the provision of drains and sewers in future and for paving the foot-paths with blue stone when the foot-paths along the Municipal section of the road are completed ; and that, if the road be made over to the Municipality before one monsoon has passed over it after its completion, the Port Trustees should maintain it for that period. Submitted memo. from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, dated 11th September, 1894. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 25th September, 1894, forwarding plan showing the proposed road from Coppersmith Street to Tank Bunder Causeway and the proposed drains for sullage and storm-water, and submitting the following estimates revised to meet the Municipal requirements :—

Estimate of cost of drains for sullage and storm-water along the proposed road		Rs. 21,367 10 4
Deduct—		
Drain HD approved by Trustees' Resolution No. 294 of 19th September, 1893	Rs. 5,019 0 0	
Drains sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution No. 301 of 26th September, 1893	6,649 5 0	
		Rs. 11,668 5 0
		Rs. 12,699 5 4

and stating that the drains provided for in the original estimate of this road were only designed to carry off surface water from the road and the ground in the immediate vicinity, but the drains now proposed are sufficient to take all the sullage and storm-water from the ground lying between Mount Road and the new road as shown on plan that the increase in size of the drains, the extra manholes, and the 12"+12" masonry drain, instead of 6" pipe connection, for the gullies asked for by the Municipality involve extra expenditure; that the new scheme does away with the drain HD approved by Trustees' Resolution, No. 294, of 19th September, 1893, and also the drains sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution No. 301, dated 26th September, 1893, and the estimated cost of these drains (Rs. 5,019 + Rs. 6,649-5-0=) Rs. 11,668-5-0 has been deducted from the new estimate, and that, with the drains now proposed, there will be a drain of sufficient size to take the surface water of the whole of the Mazagon Mill premises along about two-thirds of their frontage, and forwarding correspondence with the Executive Engineer, Municipallity, expressing his approval of the revised proposals for dealing with storm-water. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee.

Resolution.—The supplementary estimate, amounting to Rs. 12,699, is sanctioned, Rs. 6,351 being provided from the balance of the saving of Rs. 15,000 referred to in para. 9 of the Chairman's note circulated with Trustees' Resolution No. 384, dated 19th December, 1893, and the remainder, Rs. 6,348, being treated as an excess to be met from anticipated savings on other items of the sanctioned programme. With this addition, the estimate for this section of the road, including the drainage of the northern portion (formerly included as part of drainage of plot A, *see* Trustees Resolution No. 294 of 19th September, 1893,) and the outfall under reclamation G (formerly included as part of reclamation G, *see* Trustees' Resolution No. 381 of 12th December 1893), will be increased to Rs. 47,563. As regards the conditions made by the Municipal authorities—(*a*) The surface drainage arrangements as now sanctioned have been approved by the Municipal Executive Engineer, to whom the matter was left by the Municipal Commissioner. (*b*) The southern end of the road should be made to work into the Municipal Section. (*c*) The Trustees agree to sewer the road and to pave the foot-paths as required. (*d*) The road will be constructed in every respect in accordance with the plans which have been approved by the Municipal authorities, and on its completion the Municipal Commissioner will be required to take it over for maintenance in accordance with section 37 of the Port Trust Act. The Trustees are unable to agree to the proposal that they should maintain it after its completion. It should be pointed out, with reference to condition (*c*), that the drains now proposed are for storm-water only. The Trustees consider it would be very objectionable to allow them to be used for sewage, and steps must be taken to prevent this. With this in view the Municipal Executive Engineer should be asked if the number of manholes cannot be reduced.

Submitted letter from the Acting Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 23rd August, 1894, forwarding for approval plan showing an extension of Manson Road which the Trustees wish to make and hand over to the Municipality, and intimating that it is proposed to thoroughly repair and hand over at the same time the existing roads, Baroda and Ahmedabad Streets, the width of the latter being reduced from 60 feet to 40 feet, and that the proposed drainage arrangements and the construction of the road are shown on the plan. Read letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, dated 27th September, 1894, to the address of the Acting Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, saying that there is no objection to take over the proposed roads, provided the following conditions are agreed to :—1. The proposed cast-iron gullies with 6" branch connections should be substituted by Municipal half-sized masonry water gullies and 12" by 12" masonry branch drains. 2. That the Port Trustees agree to pay to the Municipality the cost of the sewers when the scheme for the sewerage of the whole of the Elphinstone Estate is taken up. 3. The foot-paths of the roads proposed to be handed over should be paved with blue stone slabs and water-tables as usual. The width of each foot-path should be one-sixth the total width of the road including foot-paths. 4. That the portion of Ahmedabad Street proposed to be handed over should be of the same width as that of the street to the west of Frere Road. 5. There is a line of railway crossing Manson Road, and if it is allowed to remain, then a level crossing with gates should be provided at the crossing, and the Port Trustees should undertake to pay the monthly expenditure if it is found necessary to engage semaphore men. 6. All the roads should have rubble packing 9" thick and consolidated metal at least 6 inches thick. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, dated 3rd October, 1894, reporting, with reference to the Municipal Commissioner's letter, as follows :—Para. 1.—There is no objection to substitute masonry gullies and drains for cast-iron gullies and 6 inches pipes, and the difference in cost will not be very great. Para. 2—A pipe sewer connected to the existing sewer in Manson Road is shown in the extension of that road, but it is presumed that a scheme for the sewerage of Elphinstone Estate, irrespective of the present system, is referred to. Para. 3—There are no foot-paths to Manson Road, and it does not seem necessary to provide any in this short extension, which is intended principally to relieve the cart traffic on the Frere Road. In case where houses are built facing this extension at any future time, a wide foot-path will be a nuisance. For Baroda and Ahmedabad Streets two 5-feet foot-paths (one-eighth of the total width of the road) have been provided similar to those of other roads of the same width on Elphinstone Estate and elsewhere which the Municipality have taken over or approved of, but the estimate did not include paving. Para. 4.—As Ahmedabad Street is not now a thoroughfare, he does not see any necessity for making it wider than 40 feet. It was, he presumes, originally made wider because it led to one of the entrances to Nicol Bunder. Para 5—The siding referred to cannot be removed as it leads to the new open shed, Victoria Dock, and is much used. It does not seem to be necessary to have gates at this level crossing when the other crossings over the same road are unprotected. And suggesting that, if the Municipality insist on all the conditions mentioned by the Municipal Commissioner, the road be made and maintained by the Trust, and saying that the cost of maintenance will be about Rs. 760 per annum, "but as a set-off against this, the value of the land measuring upwards of 1,000 square yards required for the extra foot-paths asked for and the cost of paving foot-paths, about Rs. 5,000, should be taken. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, advising that the requirements as regards masonry gullies and thickness of packing and metal be complied with, but that for the present the roads should be maintained as private streets so as to avoid the other requirements and to retain control ; that the Engineer should notify the Municipal Commissioner accordingly; and that, with a view to the probable changes, the pipe sewer under the extension should be omitted in the first instance.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved.

Submitted letter from the Acting Engineer dated 18th August, 1894, forwarding four tenders, specifications, and designs for a new anchor hoy, viz., three received from England and one from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Resolution.—The Trustees' Agent should, as recommended in para. 26 of the Chairman's note, be instructed to ask Messrs. Simons and Co. for an alternative design and estimate for a vessel of similar power for lifting purposes, but without side derricks, to be fitted as a water-boat with fire and salvage pumps and with self-propelling power.

The following papers were laid on the table :—

Letter to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, No. 3641, dated 25th September 1894, inviting his attention to the complaint made in the *Bombay Gazette* of 15th idem as to the bad state of the road leading from L. DeLima Street to the tramway terminus at Wadi Bunder, and his reply No. 15984, dated 12th October, 1894, intimating that the road in question belongs to the G. I. P. Railway Company, and that the attention of the Company's Agent has been drawn to the condition of the road.

Statement of cottons, twist and metals in Port Trust warehouses during September 1894 :—

	1894.	1893.
Cotton, bales	21,027	9,074
Do. cases	28,075	11,440
Twist, bales	1,740	2,749
Copper, tons	158½	322
Yellow metal, tons	130½	278½

Revenue collections for 1894-95 as compared with those of 1893-94 :—

	Bunders. Rs.	Docks. Rs.	Port Dept. Rs.	Other Items. Rs.	Total. Rs.
October—					
From 1st to 13th Oct. 1894	56,398	64,178	6,993	...	1,27,569
From 1st to 13th Oct. 1893	54,926	77,644	4,727	...	1,37,297
	1,472	Dr. 13,466	2,266	...	Dr. 9,728
Excess in previous months	62,671	86,250	6,987	3,987	1,59,895
Total excess to 13th Oct. 1894	64,143	72,784	9,253	3,987	1,50,167

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 12th Oct. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1894 to 12th Oct. 1894.	For week ending 12th Oct. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 12th Oct. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour	27	526	14	528
" piloted out of harbour	11	539	13	544
" transported	6	372	11	425
" attended to	...	41	..	38
" warped	...	42	...	51
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.				
Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	6	258	4	236
Victoria Dock	10	220	7	205
Total	16	478	11	441
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock	5	256	6	249
Victoria Dock	5	230	6	204
Total	10	486	12	453
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	8	...	4	...
Victoria Dock	9	...	7	...
Total	17	...	11	...
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.				
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	6	76	5	77
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	3	46	5	54
Total	9	122	10	131

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	During week. No.	During week. Period of occupation.	During week. Tonnage.	Total. From 1st Apl 1894 to 13th Oct. 1894. No.	Total. From 1st Apl 1894 to 13th Oct. 1894. Tonnage.	Total. From 1st Apl 1893 to 12th Oct. 1893. No.	Total. From 1st Apl 1893 to 12th Oct. 1893. Tonnage.
For week ending 13th Oct. 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge—							
H. B. "Curlew"*	1	2 d*	302	17	5,986	25	8,674
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S. S. "LaSeyne"*	1	2 d*	2,248	36	94,892	24	51,698
S. S. "Nyanza"*	1	2 ds	2,128				
Total	3	4 ds	4,678	53	100,878	49	60,372

* Docked together.

THE APPREHENDED DEATH OF THE CZAR.

We reproduce the following as a sample of the patriotism the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* provides for its readers :—

Is it possible that the Czar is dying ? How can that be ? Is not his will supreme, at least in Russia ? Can he not issue an *ukase* abolishing death from his dominions ? Why is he proving himself so easy a prey ? We have been assured that St. Petersburgh is a city which is impregnable either by land or sea. Why does not His Imperial Majesty take refuge there ? Besides, what is the use of his two million soldiers if they cannot be of any service now ? His rifles of the latest pattern, his cannons of the most formidable type, his war-balloons, his war-pigeons, his different sorts of destructive '*ites*' ought to be brought into requisition at a moment like this. Entrenched in Petersburgh, surrounded by his two million giants, his thousands of cannon, he ought to be able to defy all his enemies ! A discharge from his formidable batteries ought to be enough to scare Pluto away from the precincts of his dominions. Why is His Majesty in despair, in an exhausted state, and so forth.

It may be said that death comes from above, and, therefore, any wall, however impenetrable, will not stop it. If that be so, why does not His Majesty conceal himself in an iron chamber, impenetrable even to the wind ? In short, cannot His Majesty, with all his resources, his bars of gold,his legions,his generals, his wise counsellors, devise means to protect himself ? Or can he not save himself by a precipitate flight to the remotest corners of Siberia ? Alas ! Alas ! there is no way of escape : His Majesty has at last come to know that he is but a man,—a helpless worm,—he must go, whether he will or not. The proud Czar may kneel, and with folded hands pray for the respite of a few years,—a few months,—few weeks ! But no ! even the Czar on his knees will not excite the pity of the inexorable Master, who has at last caught hold of his forelock to drag him away.

But cannot the Czar, with all his conveyances, his millions of horses and other cattle, his railways and ship carry along with him some of the bars of his gold, some pet objects, his body-guard, his choice wines and his other necessaries ? No, he will not be allowed to take anything, not even one farthing. Nay, he will have to leave the keys of his safes behind,—alas, his very body itself !

If the Czar is going, the announcement must have caused immense sensation in the other world. Is he not the most powerful of all monarchs in the world ? There is thus no doubt, that the news of his advent has caused a great flutter in the other world to give him a fitting reception. Are not addresses in golden letters, triumphal arches, illumination, bonfires, feasts &c. awaiting him ? Will not a holiday be given to the residents of the other world in honour of this event ?

We fear no such consideration will be shewn him there. Indeed, he will find himself there only one among many,—one who is awaiting his doom like other men. And if the Czar finds the place a little inconvenient, he will not be permitted to come back to his throne again. The Czar will see that his connection with this world, with his throne, with his people, has been for ever rent asunder. In the other world, he will find himself a man like others, and will be judged by his work in this.

Now the present Czar is reported to be a noble-hearted and pious individual. It is to him, we are told, that the peace of Europe is due. It is also feared that his death means an inundation of blood that unfortunate continent where men have brutalized themselves by the system of so-called civilization and practically deposed God from His throne.

We have in India officials who wield irresistible powers, and it is a matter of regret that some of them do not use them for the good of their fellows. Let the approaching end of their great brother, the Czar, awaken them to a sense of their own responsibilities. They gain nothing by misusing their powers,but on the other hand risk everything. For, they must all die, and that within the course, say, of thirty or forty years, and then they will have to give an account of the work done here. If they have shewed no mercy to others, they can expect no mercy for themselves, if only God is just, and the *ma bap* of all.

Lady Gertrude Stock writes : " I like ' Koko for the Hair ' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

WRITERS AND READERS.

How he Became a Peer is a novel written by a well-known member of the Athenæum Club, who effectively hides himself under the title of James Thirsk. The hero is a young Radical, the son of a bookmaker, who manages to make and save money, throws over his former country friends, enters Parliament, and eventually becomes a peer. The book brings in the leading politicians of to-day under the thinnest disguises, Mr. Gladstone, for instance, being called Mr. Hawarden. The story concludes with the Liberal Unionist split when the M P. gets his honours. Rumour says that Mr. Walter Copeland Perry may be the author.

Mr. Rider Haggard has written an introduction to A Strange Career: the Life and Adventures of John Gladwyn Jebb, by his Widow, which Messrs. Blackwood will shortly publish. Rarely, if ever, in this nineteenth century, says Mr. Haggard, has a man lived so strange and varied an existence. Adventures are to the adventurous, the saying tells us, and certainly they were to Mr. Jebb. From the time that he came to manhood he was a wanderer, and how it chanced that he survived the many perils of his daily life is a mystery. The volume is to contain a portrait of the hero.

Professor H. Anthony Salmone has nearly completed a translation into classical Arabic of two of Swedenborg's works, entitled Heaven and Hell, and The Doctrine of Charity, which he undertook last autumn, at the request of the Swedenborg Society. The volume is now being printed by Messrs. Sarruf, Nimr and Makarius, of Cairo, and is expected to be published in England, Egypt, and India this year. The translation of such works will be an event important, if not unique, in the history of Oriental literature.

Among the forthcoming volumes in Mr. Murray's University Extension Series are The History of Astronomy, by Mr. Arthur Berry; Shakespeare and his Predecessors in the English Drama, by Mr. F. S. Boas, who has lectured on this theme; A History of Education, by Principal James Donaldson, of St. Andrews; Psychology: a Historical Sketch, by Professor Andrew Seth, of Edinburgh; Comparative Religion, by Professor Allan Menzies, and the Rev. Stopford Brooke's manual on The English Poets, from Blake to Tennyson.

In consequence of Miss Clementina Black's forthcoming novel, An Agitator, containing a hero with a striking resemblance to a well-known trade unionist worker, the author has inserted a few lines to save the ink of reviewers and to save criticism, to the effect that the character is no portrait of anyone. The book will be issued in November. The same publishers, Messrs. Bliss, Sands and Foster, will soon have ready Strikes, Labour Questions, and other Economic Difficulties, by Mr. A. W. Johnston, the author of The New Utopia.

Dr. Charles Waldstein's study of John Ruskin will be published in a few days in one volume, which will contain a portrait after Professor Herkomer. In the introduction he writes:—"In dealing with John Ruskin we must from the outset be aware that we are dealing with a striking personality and with a great life-work. The central feature of the greatness of the personality consists in the bold instance he presents of a man who has dared to live his thoughts. And if we should feel that there are inconsistencies in his life these do not arise from the usual cause of such inconsistency, namely, the discrepancy or contradiction between practice and profession, between the actual course and the theory of life. If Ruskin's life appears inconsistent the contradictions are to be sought for in his thoughts and theories." Dr. Waldstein deals with Ruskin as a writer on art, as the founder of the phænomenology of nature, as a writer and prose poet, and as a writer on social, political, and economical questions.

The censor of the Press in Cairo, Baron de Malortie, is the author of a series of sketches, Here, There, and Everywhere, which Messrs. Ward and Downey will publish. The writer is a nephew of Bismarck, and six years ago attained some notoriety with 'Twixt Old Times and New. He was formerly at the Hanoverian Embassy in Berlin, and served all through the troubles in Mexico under Maximilian. In the new book will be found a story of the Empress Carlotta, who interviewed Napoleon with the object of getting Bazaine recalled. When her request was refused she nearly lost her reason.

Before closing up his work on the old A. B. C. Hornbook, which is to contain something like two hundred illustrations, Mr. Andrew Tuer, of the Leadenhall Press, E.C., asks to be favoured with notes from those who may remember the horn-book in use, or who may have in their possession examples which he has not yet seen. Information about spurious horn-books, from the sale of which certain persons are at present said to be reaping a golden harvest, is also sought.

The third volume in the Historic Counties Series will treat of Historic Staffordshire, uniform with the works on Warwickshire and Worcestershire, which have already appeared. Mr. Robert K. Dent and Mr. Joseph Hill, who write the volume, consider that they have a subject of more than usual interest in Staffordshire, because of its multifarious industries, its great natural resources, its picturesque scenery, and its historical associations. The book will be published by the Midland Educational Company, of Birmingham, in twelve monthly parts, at sixpence, or a shilling for large-paper copies, and in a special edition at five guineas.

Cromwell's Soldier's Bible is the title given by Mr. Elliot Stock to a facsimile reprint he has just issued of the Soldier's Pocket Bible, compiled by Edmund Calamy, and issued for the use of the army of the Commonwealth in 1643. There is a well-known tradition that the Roundheads all carried a Bible in their pockets, and as a Bible of ordinary size would be manifestly rather a serious addition to a campaigner's impedimenta, it was long assumed that use was made of a particularly small edition, printed by John Field. Field's edition however was not issued from the press until 1653, when the Civil War was at an end, so that it could not possibly be the work referred to. To Mr. George Livermore, of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, is due the credit of discovering the real book, which was not only said to have inspired much of the religious enthusiasm displayed by the Parliament men, but was said to have actually saved the life of more than one of them by arresting the progress of a hostile bullet. The compiler of the Soldier's Pocket Bible has been said to have been an army chaplain, although this has been doubted. Certain it is that he became prominent after the Restoration as one of the persecuted non-jurors.

Only two copies of the Soldiers' Pocket Bible are known to exist, a circumstance which affords a striking exemplification of the evanescent character of all literature, supposing the tradition to be true that Cromwell's soldiers all had a copy. One copy is in the wonderful collection of pamphlets formed during the progress of the Civil War, by George Thomason a book-seller in London, and subsequently purchased for the British Museum by King George the Third, and the other is in the United States. It is a small compilation of sixteen pages only printed at London by G. B. and R. W. for G. C., 1643. On the title page it is said to contain most, if not all, those places contained in Holy Scripture, which show the qualifications of the inner man of a soldier fit to fight the Lords's battels, both before the fight, in the fight, and after the fight. It is added that it may bee also useful for any Christian to meditate upon, now in this miserable time of Warre. The quotations, which it is significant to note are almost without exception from the Old Testament, have quaint headings, as A Soldier must not doe wickedly, or A Soldier must pray before he goe to fight. The following is the text of a brief preface by Lord Wolseley to the reprint, which has been accurately produced by a photographic printing process. In my humble opinion, the soldier who carries this Bible in his pack possesses what is of far higher value to him than the proverbial marshal's baton, for if he carries its teaching in his head and lets it rule his heart and conduct, he will certainly be happy and most probably eminently successful.—Wolseley, F. M.

Mr. Conan Doyle's new book, to be published by Messrs. Methuen on the 10th, and entitled Round the Red Lamp, contains the experiences of a general practitioner, round whose red lamp cluster many dramas. It is on one of the episodes of this book that the author founded his play, A Story of Waterloo, which Mr. Irving has lately produced.

The dramatic critic of the "Vossische Zeitung" has some interesting remarks about the audience in his report of the performance of Hauptmann's Die Weber," just performed at the Deutscher Theater, Berlin. He says the applause was loudest after the three last acts. The house was quite full; the public in the pit and first row of boxes consisted of the usqal premiere spectators, among them being many of the most celebrated social-democratic deputies, who were pointed out by the general public. From the upper seats thundered the joy of the young men, of whom it was doubtful whether they were more social-political or modern-literary men. Their energetic applause only met with opposition from the elder and graver audience at parts where pointed remarks against Government officials were loudly applauded, laughed at, and enjoyed. There was no direct demonstration, as had been feared. The brilliant toilettes of the ladies in the boxes formed a striking contrast to the ragged costumes and misery on the stage. The strongest impressions were produced in the second act, where the Weavers' Song touches the hearts of the famished operatives, and in the fourth act, where the revolt breaks out, and partly quite gently, as it is said eally happened. [illegible] and partly in wild delirium, [illegible]

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON.

Preliminary Memorandum on the Late Cotton Crop of Gujarat, Karnatak, and Sind, and Second Memorandum on the Early Crop of the Deccan for the Season of 1894-95 (Estimates generally up to 1st October):—

LATE DISTRICTS (GUJARAT, KARNATAK AND SIND).

Gujarat.—Reported area 532,000 acres, or 19 per cent. below average. Increase in Surat; decrease elsewhere. Viramgaon with an average cotton area of 1⅓ lakhs acres not included. Excessive rain impeded sowing and rotted seed and seedlings. Condition fair in north and good in south.

Gujarat States.—Reported area 1,516,000 acres, or 9 per cent. below average. Jhalawad, Gohilwad, and Palanpur with an average area of 9½ lakhs acres not included. Total area in any case will be less than last year. Condition mostly good.

Karnatak.—Sowing incomplete, therefore information defective. Reported area 526,000 acres, or about 10 per cent. below last year. Crop withering in Dharwar; elsewhere prospects good, except in parts of Belgaum and Bijapur, where rain is needed.

Karnatak States.—Area 160,000 acres. Sowings delayed by want of rain and still incomplete. Condition of crop only fair, withering in places.

Sind.—Area 115,000 acres. Figures approximate. Total area will exceed last year's. Increase chiefly in Hyderabad owing to favourable inundation. Condition generally good.

EARLY DISTRICTS (DECCAN).

The appended statement shows the corrected area figures for the different districts and States of the Deccan. When the preliminary report was submitted, late sowing induced by heavy rain in July was still in progress, and the figures have now been considerably modified.

The total area under cotton is returned at 10⅓ lakhs acres, or about 15 per cent. below last year, and about 2⅔ per cent. below average. The season has been characterised by heavy downpours of rain and long breaks of fair weather.

Khandeish—Area 958,000 acres nearly upto average but 10 per cent. below last year. The season has been decidedly unfavourable, and a satisfactory outturn is not expected. June rain came late, and was followed by a long break, which interfered with seasonable sowings. Fields were sown late after heavy Jully rain, but a long break in August almost withered the crops. September rain was so heavy, that in the west particularly considerable damage was done to the crop. October has opened with fair weather, and there is some hope of improvement.

Nasik—Area 31,000 acres, being 5 1-3 per cent. above average, but half only of last year's area. Deficiency due to excess of rain in some parts, and deficiency in others. Condition of crop unsatisfactory.

Ahmednagar.—Area 25,000 acres; 57 per cent. below last year, and about 45 per cent. below average. Decrease due to want of seasonable sowing rain. Condition of crops good to fair.

Among the other districts, in Poona, owing to deficient rain for sowing, the usual small cotton area dwindled to 51 acres, and for the same reason Sholapur area (2,600 acres) shows a fall of 72 per cent. below last year and about the same fall below average. In Satara seasonble rain for sowing and exigencies of rotation allowed the area (8,600 acres) to slightly rise above last year, but it is still 17½ per cent. below average. Condition of crop fair.

Native States.—With 9,000 acres fare no better than the neighbouring British districts.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 24.

For Liverpool.

City of Agra s—57 bales wool, G Radhakison, 40 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

Hispania s—1.124 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 75 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee.

For Glasgow.

Hispania s—8,935 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers, 4,000 cwts bone meal, E Currimbhoy Manjee.

For Antwerp.

Gledow s—1,000 bags rice, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton fly and 150 bales cotton dropping, Dewjee Veerjee; 22 cwts murjadi stones, E Abdoolabhoy.

For Hull.

Horatio, s—236 cwts cotton seed, Indian Cotton Seed Product Co; 1,997 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp.

For Trieste.

Imperator s—612 cwts myrabollams, 314 cwts gingellyseed, W Kipp.

For Dunkirk.

Horatio s—300 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

For Marseilles.

Hispania s—110 bales cotton, 5,358 cwts teelseed, 12,053 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Odessa.

Imperator s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Hongkong.

Azamor s—300 bales twists J A Wadia; 72 bales twists, Tata and Sons; 25 bales twists, D J Tata.

Canton s—75 bales cotton, E Shapoorjee; 75 bales twists, C Ebrahim and Co; 397 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 175 bales twist and 30 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 70 bales twist, P F Talati; 360 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 730 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 47 cwts Jardaloo M Cassombhoy and Co; 83 chests opium, The P and O Co; 28 cwts raisins. P F Talati, 13 cwts kismiss, 10 cwts genda horns, M Dawoodbhoy; 95 cwts sharkfins and 5 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanjee; 50 bales twist, N J Abraham; 50 bales twist, 50 cwts kismiss, 4 cases peacock feathers, 3 cwts genda horn, and 17 cwts senna leaves, Yan Shun and Co; 140 cwts sandalwood chips, L Chuttoo; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

Ravenna s—100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 90 bales twitst, C Bamonjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Ravenna s—250 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 161 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co.

Canton s—36 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 75 bales twist and 20 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 7 bales piece goods, Lyon and Co; 49 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 99 bales twist, B M Abdool Reman; 406 bales twist, N J Abraham; 10 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bejonjee.

For Kobe.

Canton s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Calcutta.

Nawab s—51 bales cotton, H Govindram.

Chindwara s—70 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

Nerbudda s—455 bales cotton, R Luchmondas; 127 bales cotton, M Sewbux.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October, 1894, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	200	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	40	12	1	53
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	5,512	2,201	49	7,762
Total for 15 weeks...	6,212	2,401	59	8,672
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	....	....	....
Per mile of Ry do.	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date do.	....	....	....	....

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October, 1894, on 45 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	600	10	1,210
Or per mile of Railway	13	14	....	27
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	8,184	6,172	279	14,635
Total for 15 weeks...	8,784	6,772	289	15,845
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open)	432	279	9	720
Per mile of Ry. do.	17	11	1	29
Total to corresponding date do.	6,977	5,120	130	12,227

Increase for the week .... Rs. 490

Ditto to date .... " 3,618

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,23,000	2,90,000	4,000	4,17,00
Or per mile of Railway	74	173	2	249
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	17,15,144	31,20,556	66,433	49,02,133
Total for 15 weeks..	18,38,144	34,10,556	70,433	53,19,133
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,42,802	2,40,832	5,728	3,89,362
Per mile of Ry do.	85	144	4	233
Total to corresponding date do.	19,45,946	27,22,534	90,076	47,58,556

Increase for the week .... Rs. 27,638

Ditto to date .... " 5,60,577

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Co's s s Canton, 2,044 cwts, Captain A G Cubitt, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London (29th September), with a general cargo.

The s s Jubeda, 1,570 tons, Captain J S Tyndal, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo and duty paid salt.

The City Line s s City of Agra, 2,133 tons, Captain W M Grieve, cleared yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs Thole as cabin passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 20 cases opium, 182 horses, 62 syces, and the following passengers:—Nawab Mirza Mehdy Khan and wife, Mr D Sulleman, Mr Abdool Wahab Gertus and friend, Mr Alawe Ithman and brother, Mr Abdoolla Nanar Mahomed Ithman, Mr H E Ghaishoo, one petty officer and two attendants and three deck.

The Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (26th September), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Blunt, Mrs E T V Fitz-Henery, infant and ayah, Rev J P Haythornthwaite, Mrs Haythornthwaite, infant and ayah, Miss A Pearson, Mr and Mrs O Ramsden, Mr Roberts, Mr and Mrs A Thomas and four children, Mrs H R Westmacott, infant and maid. During the voyage she experienced fine weather first part, unsettled with heavy rain for four days previous to arrival at Bombay. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Hispania (s) .... Canton (s)	Abrey .... Cubitt	Liverpool, Sept 26, London, Sept 29.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	City of Agra (s)......	Grieve	Karachi.

The steamer Jubeda, Captain Tyndal, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Dwarka, for Karachi.

" Canton, for China, &c.

" Hispania, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
19	Congella s	Richards	Port Natal, Sept 23,
20	Bhopal s	Hansen.......	Hamburgh, Aug 17.
	Africa s	Fausset.......	Rangoon, Oct 17.
	Lightning s........	Sundburg ...	Hongkong, Oct 3.

DEPARTURES.

Oct, 19.—Steamers Karagola, Maharaja and Polluce; barque Hawthornbank; and a ship (numbers not shewn.)

Oct, 20.—Steamers Headlands, Megna and Osborne and R. I. M, S. Warren Hastings.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 22.

Warren, Capt, Bengal, 9th Gurkhas, on furlough, from Lucknow.

Fitz Henry, Capt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

October 24.

Swaine, Surgn-Major, Ms, 4th Infy, H C, on leave, from Aurangabad.

Koe, Capt, Bengal, K O, Scottish Borderers, on duty, from Murree.

Bennett, Surgn-Major, Ms, 20th Regt, M I, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Gem, Lt-Col, Bengal Royal Sussex, joining troops, from Dum Dum.

DEPARTURES.—October, 24.

Young, Lt, Ms, 22nd M I, off leave, to Secunderabad.

Rhodes, Lt, Ms, 2nd Welsh Regt, off leave, to Secunderabad.

Lake, Lt-Col, Bombay, offg A A G, off leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th October, 1894.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. Members taking part in the Divali March are requested to apply at once to Head-Quarters for their arms, accoutrements and saddlery.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A Regimental Football Club has been formed. Members wishing to join are requested to send in their names to Lieutenant F. W. English.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th October, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. Parade for Saturday next, the 27th instant:—

No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales's Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort for 10-in. R. M. L. and 6-in B L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company will parade at Treacher's Buildings, Fort, at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the annual Gun target practice.

Dress for both Companies:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(Assam Gazette.)

Mr H F Samman, I C S, Asst Commr, Dibrugarh is transferred temporarily to Cachar, and deputed to the camp of the Professional Survey Party in that district.

Lieut W M Kennedy, I S C, Asst Commr, Dibrugarh, is transferred temporarily to Cachar, and deputed to the camp of the Professional Survey Party in that district.

Mr F S R Anley, Extra Asst Commr, Silchar, is deputed temporarily to the camp of the Professional Survey Party in Cachar.

(Punjab Gazette.)

Mr H G Waterfield, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Govt, is posted to the Amritsar District.

Mr A W Mercer, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Bannu, is, on relief by Mr H F Palin, transferred to the Dera Ismail Khan District.

Mr D K Homan, Dist Supdt of Police, Dera Ismail Khan, is, on relief by Mr A W Mercer, placed on special duty in connection with the visit of H E the Viceroy to the Punjab.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

The services of Mr H W C Carnduff are placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Justice, from afternoon of the 4th Oct 1894, the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Offg Addl Dist and Sess Judge of the 24th-Parganas and Hooghly.

The services of Mr Comming are placed at the disposal of the Rev Dept of this Govt, for employment as Settlt Officer of the estates of H H the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali.

Mr H D de M Carey, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Bettiah Champaran, is transferred to Pabna, and is appointed to have charge of the Sirajganj sub-division of that district on being relieved at Battiah by Mr C Fisher.

Mr J H Kerr, Asst Magte and Collr, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, is transferred to Darbhanga, and is appointed to have charge of the Madhubani sub-division of that district on being relieved at Sitamarhi by Mr W Egerton.

Mr J T Rankin, Asst Magte and Collr, Chittagong, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Jalpaiguri.

Mr E G Drake-Brockman is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the District of Shahabad on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of Hooghly by Mr F W Duke.

Mr Satis Chandra Mukerjee, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Serampore, Hooghly, is transferred to Rajshahi, and is appointed to have charge of the Nator sub-division of that district on being relieved at Serampore by Mr F N Fischer.

Mr H C Williams, Offg Commr of the Presidency Division is appointed to act as Commr of the Rajshahi Division during the absence, on leave of Mr P Nolan, or until further orders.

Mr C H Bompas is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the headquarters station of the district of Midnapore on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Depy Commr of Manbhum.

Mr Nunda Krishna Bose, sub pro tem Magte and Collr of the third grade, is confirmed in that grade, from 2nd Aug 1894 vice Mr F A Slack.

Mr Nunda Krishna Bose will continue to act as Jr Secy to the Board of Rev until further orders.

Mr R M Waller, Offg Commr of the Chittagong Division is allowed leave for three months, under Art 291 of the Civil Service Regulations from date on which he may be relieved by Mr W B Oldham, C I E.

Mr J C Lloyd, Offg, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, on leave, is posted to the headquarters station of the Purnea district.

Surg-Capt Robert Bird, Offg Civil Surg, Bhagalpur, is appointed to act as Supdt of the Central Jail, Dacca, during the absence, on leave of Mr W a'C Beadon, or until further orders, from date on which he joins his appointment.

Babu Satish Chandra Banerjee, M A, is appointed temporarily to be Lecturer in the Hooghly College, during the absence on furlough of Mr S C Hill, or until further orders, from 5th Sept 1894.

Surg-Capt E A W Hall, Offg Civil Surg of Tippera, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Manbhum, during the absence, on furlough, of Surg-Maj Dharma Das Basu, or until further orders.

Surg-Capt F A Rogers, Civil Surg of Bogra, on privilege leave, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Tippera, during the absence on deputation of Surg-Capt E A W Hall, or until further orders.

Miss Ellen Terry, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

HUDSON'S LEAVES NO SMELL

PUBLIC HEALTH.
DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where Hudson's Soap is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with Hudson's Soap. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.
Hudson's Soap removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with Hudson's Soap.

NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with Hudson's Soap. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. Hudson's Soap saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinnerware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with Hudson's Soap, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with Hudson's Soap.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.
Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home.
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! Hudson's Soap is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keep these clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, leave
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's &c. no smell.

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN
Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.
Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, Penang.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER
Everywhere Recognized as THE Standard Writing-Machine of the World.
Absolutely Unrivalled
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COMMERCIAL, LEGAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND TECHNICAL WORK.
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Purely Vegetable, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
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GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
"Newton Abbot, Devon,
"Dear Sirs, "1st October, 1893.
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(Signed), Saml. W. Baker."
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Oriental Tooth Paste.
White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath, to Old Age.
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OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

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"OWN CASED" Very Old
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LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
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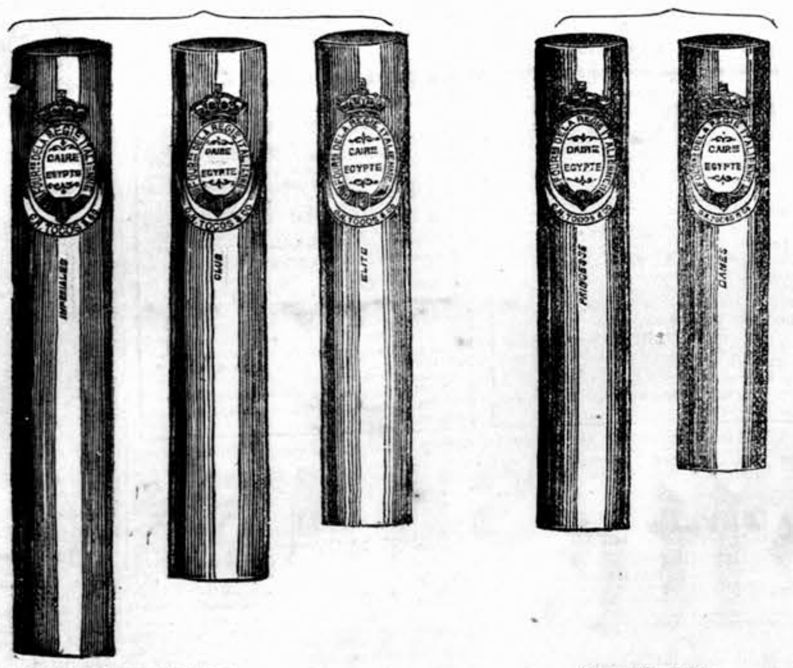
THE OLDEST FIRM IN EGYPT.



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Don't use
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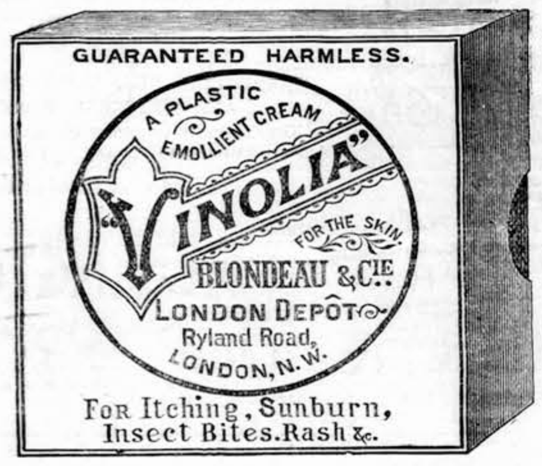
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.



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A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
"VINOLIA"
FOR THE SKIN.
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FOR Itching, Sunburn,
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Face Spots.
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The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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SUPERIOR to **Vaseline and Cucumbers**

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CRÈME SIMON marvellous for ***softening, whitening*** and ***perfuming*** the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

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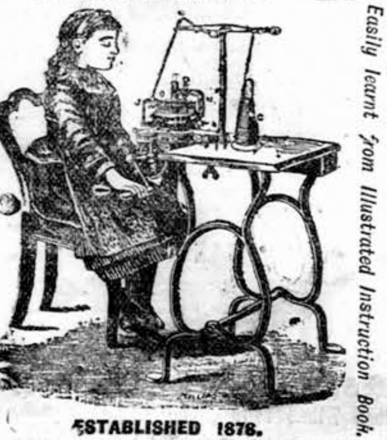

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A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.

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New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

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We have recently received a very large consignment of clocks suitable for Drawing and Dining Room, Boudoir, Hall, and Guard Room use, also a new supply of travelling and carriage clocks of the latest designs and with every improvement.

It is impossible for us to illustrate the many designs we have in stock; we give below a few, and we will be pleased to submit others to any Constituents upon application.

Being Manufacturers, we are in a position to offer these articles at prices much below those of smaller dealers.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.

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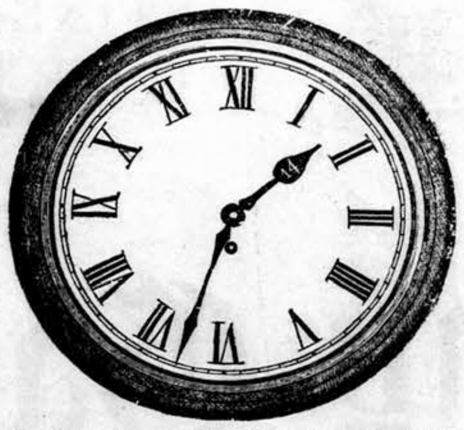
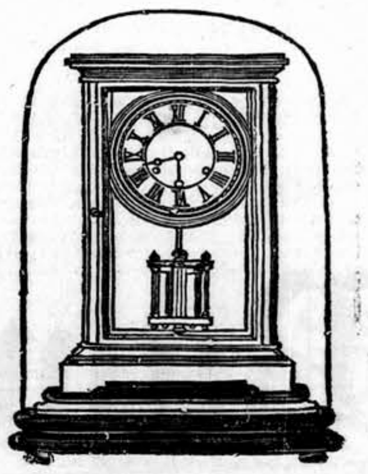
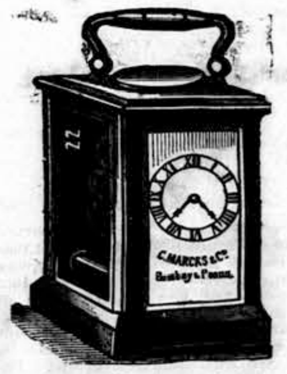


English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.



The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

THE MIGNON.



8-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.
Rs. 35 to Rs. 150.
With calendar and alarm or with automatic figures from Rs. 200.

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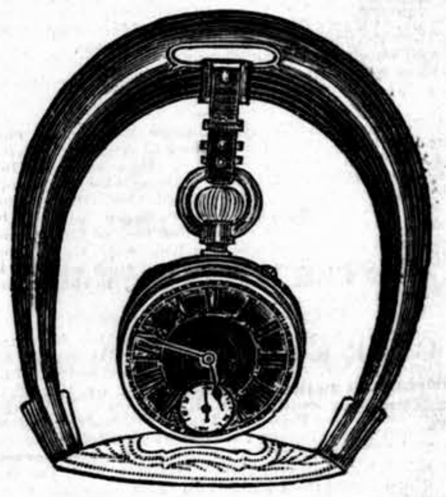

A first quality large size lever watch movement, enclosed in a crystal ball mounted in silver, suspended from a stirrup, heavily silver-plated. Rs. 55 and Rs. 150.

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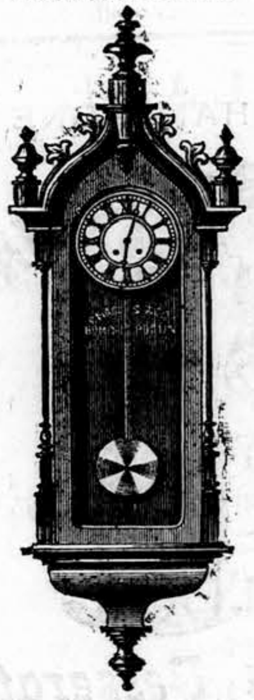
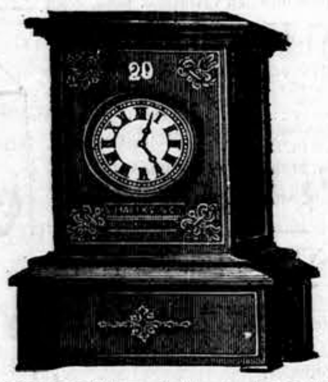
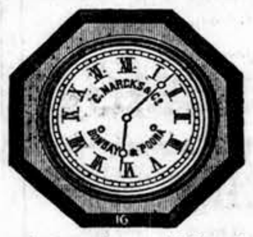


8-day clock, strikes the hours and ½ hours, 3 feet high
Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.

BRACKET CLOCK.

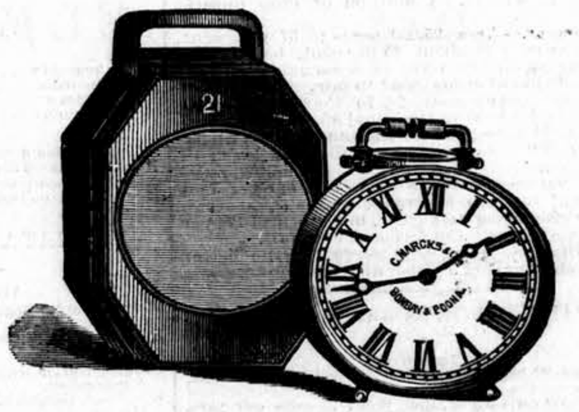


American 8-day clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt, or fancy stained wooden cases. Well seasoned. 5-inch dial. Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.



American octagonal 8-day clock, 10 inch dial, with lever escapement. Wooden case, Rs. 28.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.



Carriage clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed are great portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility, goes 8 days, strikes the hours and half-hours, goes in any position.
Rs. 65 to Rs. 95.

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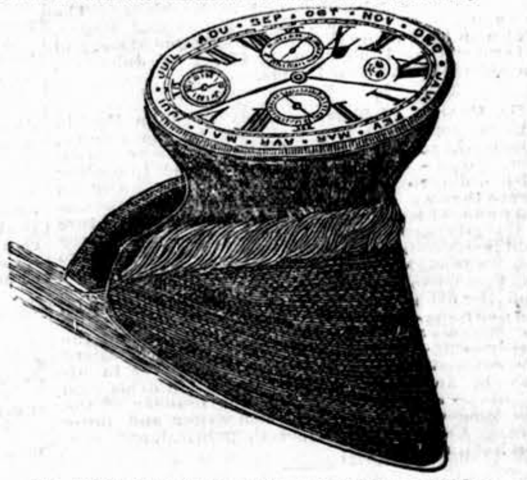

An 8-day timepiece with perpetual calendar showing the months, date, day of week, and phases of the moon. The stand is a perfect model, in the finest bronze, of a horse's hoof.
Rs. 150 and Rs. 300.

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CLOCKS AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Good morning

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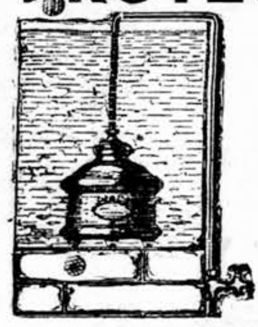
PROTECTION FROM TYPHOID FEVER OR CHOLERA.



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POCKET FILTERS FOR TRAVELLERS IN THE MAFASIL, Rs. 4. ans 8.

Sole Manufacturers: THE LONDON AND GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY.
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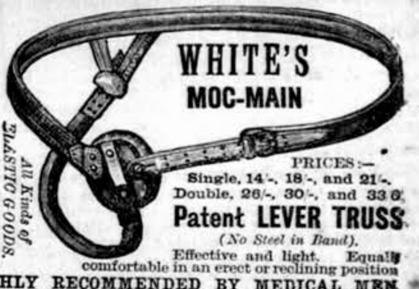
AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S WORLD FAMED **FILTERS**
WORKS—MANCHESTER.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.



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Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-.
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Patent LEVER TRUSS.
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free
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